he Daily and Weekly Commercial.

WSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who take aper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether di ected to his name or another's, or whether he has cribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

If a person orders his papers discontinued, he pay all arrearages, or the publisher may con e to send it until payment is made and collect whole amount, whether the paper is taken from ffice or not.

The Courts have decided that refusing to take spapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or oving and leaving them uncalled for, is prima evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither hese can be procured, send the Money in a Reg ed Letter. The present Registration system is ally an Absolute Protection Against Losses by , and all Postmasters are obliged to register let whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication ld be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., ad s COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII.---NO. 49. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 14, 1876.

'US REFORMERS."

ther Shining Light of Tildenism.

neral George B. McClellan in the Toils.

LTY OF ACCEPTING BRIBES.

Plain, Unvarnished Tale of Rascality.

he Hero of the Spade Come Off the Tilden Stump and Make an Explanation.

cial Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, October 8, 1872.

he New York *Times* of to-morrow will lish the following: The following let and memoranda have been for some e in our possession, and are now given he public:

M GEORGE A. COWLES & CO. TO GEN ERAL GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1876.

eneral George B. McClellan, New k: For and in consideration of the of one dollar, the receipt of which is eby acknowledged, we agree to pay you per centum of any sums which may be l to us by the War Department of the ed States out of the future appropria s by Congress for the preservation of y clothing and equipage by our pro

igned] GEORGE A. COWLES & CO.

M GEORGE W. BREGA (OF G. A. COWLES CO.) TO GENERAL R. B. MARCY, AGENT 'CLELLAN'S FATHER-IN-LAW.)

PHILADELPHIA, November 20, 1872.

y Dear General: Inclosed please find agreement for General McClellan, in of the one given him on the 3d of gust last, and which I hope will be sfactory. It doubles the amount. Try see the Secretary and tell him that as ld friend I send you all our case, and t it is complete and satisfactory. [Here w several lines which are illegible in letter press copy.]

Signed] GEORGE W. BREGA.

eneral R. B. Marcy, Washington D. C.

MORANDA OF CHECKS SENT TO GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN

George A. Cowles & Co., and drawn on Girard National Bank of Philadelphia.

o. 343, May 27, 1873, $1,000.
o. 387, July 7, 1873, $1,500.
o. 415, August 28, 1873, $1,000.
o. 424, September 3, 1873, $875.
otal, $4,375.

n March 11, 1869, the firm of Cowles & New York, the firm consisting of rge A. Cowles, George W. Brega, L. Bacon and one other, whose name is known, offered to prepare for the Gov ment, free of charge, a certain quantity rmy clothing and equipage for practical s of the merits of their patent process nst moths and mildew. The offer was pted, the tests made, and after much ying in Congress the firm succeeded in ing $20,000 inserted in an appropriation to be expended in the application of r process. In addition to preserving hing against destruction by moths, the claimed that their process was water llant, and would preserve camp ipage against mildew and rot. Tests been made at the Schuylkill arsenal hiladelphia, army officers being divid s to the worth of the process for repel moths, but all agreeing that was not water repellant. Through assistance of skillful and erienced agents, the firm succeeded in ining, from 1870 to 1872, about two dred and fifty thousand dollars from gress for the use of their patent pro . In the summer of 1872, Captain Alli l was assigned to duty at Schuylkil nal, and upon careful inspection dis ered that the process was worthless as a preventive, and so reported to the r Department. This report excited the ility of the firm, and shortly after it made Captain Alligood removed from Schuylkill ar l and ordered to South Carolina, withstanding that he had been on y at the former post only a few months. ew days after Alligood's removal, a rd of three officers, consisting of Gen s Marcy and Ingalls and Colonel Lee, appointed to examine the merits of process, and this board unanimously mmended its continuance. The re al of Alligood had so frightened the ers of the Schuylkill ar l that they were afraid to testify nst the process, and the board had difficulty in obtaining evidence favora to its moth destroying qualities. Gen Meigs had been opposed to the intro tion of the process, believing it to be thless, but upon the report of this rd he was induced to place in his an l estimates to Congress a sum to be ex ded in its application. Donn Piatt was Washington agent of Cowles & Co. il 1874, up to which time Cowles Co. succeeded in obtaining from Government over four hundred usand dollars. Piatt discovering that was not being paid according to the eement, complained to Cowles, when t gentleman informed him that there e expenses connected with the intro tion of the process which must remain ret, because they would not bear Con ssional investigation, and that certain he board of army officers were expen friends of the firm. This confession uced Piatt to regard the business as a d, and he so informed Cowles, and sub uently acquainted the Secretary of War h the confession made by Cowles. This sed the work to be stopped, but subse ently another commission, consisting of nerals Ingalls, Van Vliet and Saxton, re appointed to examine and report on process. This commission, like the t, reported in its favor, and the rk was again resumed, continuing last year. In one of the appro ation bills for the last year it s provided that "no part of this sum ll be paid for the use of any patent pro s for the preservation of clothing from th and mildew." Prior to June last, neral Meigs was relieved from duty as artermaster General and was detailed a tour of military inspection in Europe, d General Ingalls was made acting Quar master General. It was well known at the proviso above quoted was ned directly at that process Cowles & Co., and was specially serted in the bill with the sanction of neral Garfield, then chairman of the mmittee on Appropriations, for the pur se of preventing further expenditure r the moth process of that firm. Not ithstanding that specific prohibition, neral Ingalls gave to Cowles $39,000 for plying their process last year, and ex ses his plain violation of the law upon e plea that the proviso did t prohibit the expenditure of money r the preservation of clothing, provided money was paid by the Government r royalty to the parties who might per rm the work. The total amount obtain l from the treasury by Cowles & Co. for e use of their process was $489,000. The atter was investigated by Clymer's com ittee at the last session of Congress, e committee finding that from a ated amount of $403,000 received y Cowles & Co., $295,000 was clear profit. ad the board of which General Marcy as President summoned Captain Alli od to testify in reference to the proper es of the moth exterminator, it is proba le the Treasury would have been pro cted against this wholesale pillage.

AN INTERVIEW WITH COWLES.

A reporter of the *Times* called on Mr. eorge A. Cowles at his residence in Phil delphia to ascertain what he had to say in gard to this matter. At first he was in lined to be non-communicative, but he nally gave his account of the affair sub antially as follows: He admitted that e firm had paid money at various times General McClellan in the form of checks, ough he declined to allow the reporter to e the checks, which had been with rawn from the Girard Bank, and timated that they were not now his possession. He positively enied, however, that these checks were iven to General McClellan in payment for is influence with the United States Gov rnment in securing the contract for the ompany, and said that so far as he was ware, General McClellan had never used ny such influence or spoken to any officer f the Government in relation to the moth xterminator. He said the money paid o General McClellan was solely and exclu ively for his services in Europe n trying to induce the Prussian Govern nent to investigate and test the merits of he moth exterminator, the company hop ng through such influence to obtain a con ract for supplying the article to the Gov rnment. On being asked if General Mc Clellan was successful in securing a con ract, Mr. Cowles replied that he was not, ut that he rendered the company im ortant service to that end, and he ad no doubt that if he [Mr. Cowles] ad gone to Europe as advised by McClellan and superintended in person the application of the moth exterminator, the ompany would have secured con racts from the Prussian, and perhaps from other European Governments. The reason he did not go to Europe, he said, was because he did not wish to leave the superintendance of the works here in inexperienced hands, and as the company were doing very well at home, he thought it would be better to let well enough alone. After being reminded of the fact that the letters from his firm to General McClellan spoke of certain percentages that were to be paid to McClellan, he was asked what percentage was referred to. He replied that it referred to percentage on moneys received from foreign contracts, in case General McClellan should be instrumental in securing any such contracts. It will be noticed that the first letter distinctly states that the five per cent. to be paid to McClellan is to be "on any sums that may be paid to us by the War Department of the United States out of the future appropriations by Congress for the preservation of any clothing and equipage by our process." The discrepancy between his statement and the letter of his firm was not called to the attention of Mr. Cowles, but it was asked how it happened that moneys were paid to General McClellan on such an agreement, when no contracts had been made with foreign Governments, and consequently no money received by the firm. In answer to this, he said that the company considered that General McClellan had rendered them valuable service in Europe by persuading the Prussian Government to investigate their moth exterminator, and that he ought to be paid, even though no contract had then been secured. Mr. Cowles said that the agreeement with McClellan was made by his partner, Mr. Brega, and the letters above referred to were written by him, and that he (Cowles) did not see them till a long time afterward. Mr. Cowles several times reported the statement that all the money paid to him by General McClellan were paid solely for his services in Europe, and for nothing else.

Touching the credibility of this explanation, it is important to bear in mind the times at which the moneys were paid. By referring to the dates of the checks, it will be seen that they were all drawn in 1873, the first one on May 27th, and the last on September 2d of that year. Now General McClellan did not resign his position as Chief Engineer of the Dock Department in this city till April 30, 1873, and did not sail for Europe until October 8th of the same year. On that date he left New York with his family on the steamer Russia, of the Cunard line, and remained abroad, traveling with his family, till September, 1875, when he returned in the steamer Bothnia. It appears therefore, if Mr. Cowles' statement be true, that the company commenced paying General McClellan percentages on foreign contracts not only before any such contracts were secured, but before the General had set his foot on European shores, or had an opportunity to expiate on the virtues of Cowles' moth exterminator to a single crowned head.

MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution—Congress in Session—States to be Declared in a State of Siege.

HAVANA, October 7.—The English mail steamer arrived here to-day from Mexico, bringing advices to September 29. On the day of the steamer's departure from Vera Cruz, *El Progreso* published a dispatch from Orizaba announcing the capture of Donato Guerra and the taking of Chihuahua by the Government forces. Three hundred prisoners were captured. The opposition paper, *El Pueblo*, published the intelligence that 1,800 Federal troops in Sonora have pronounced in favor of General Tomas Mejia, and that General Mariscal, their commander, with a small escort, had arrived at Mazatlan. Not much credit is given to either statement.

Congress is now in session. Some laws in regard to the exemption of silver from export duty have passed the lower House, and now go to the Senate. The President has asked for an extension of extraordinary powers to the end of April next. A bill is before Congress to revive the so-called La Fragua Press law, issued before the publication of the Constitution, with an addition empowering the President to punish infringing editors with imprisonment not exceeding two years or $4,000 fine. It is believed that as soon as these laws are passed Congress will proclaim its re election, 107 members being in favor of that measure and forty-five opposed to it. About sixty members are absent. Serious events are expected if this re-election measure is carried out.

General Alatorre is stationary at Tehuacan with about three thousand men. General Diaz remains in Oaxaca. All military operations are at a stand-still.

The Municipality of the City of Mexico have tendered to the Government the $800,000 charity fund they possess, invested in real estate, the Government paying to the charity from the income of the Custom House in Mexico the sum of $25,000 yearly.

It is stated that the States of Guanajuato, Mexico, and Aguas Calientes will soon be declared in a state of siege.

SIMPLY A "POST" LIE.

A Foreigner's Certificate of Character to Governor Hayes.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., October 9, 1876.

I am in receipt of a copy of the Pittsburgh *Post* of the 5th inst., containing a *facsimile* of Secretary Lee's letter to L. S. Tyler, Secretary of the American Alliance, and also a note requesting me to read said letter and communicate my views of Governor Hayes to the *Post*. As a foreign-born citizen, I wish to say over my own signature that the attempt to attribute Know-Nothing sentiments to Governor Hayes is one of the most unjust efforts ever made by man. I have known Governor Hayes personally and intimately for many years, and know that he is a magnanimous gentleman, is the friend of all oppressed, and that citizens of foreign birth have been treated by him with the highest consideration and cordiality; and I also know of those of foreign birth whom he has cordially and enthusiastically assisted to office.

P. CUNEO.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Much Comment Caused by the Movements of Captain General Jovellar.

HAVANA, October 6., *via.* KEY WEST, October 7.—Captain General Jovellar unexpectedly returned to this city yesterday morning. His sudden return after the papers had said he went to make arrangements for the winter campaign is the cause of much comment. Some persons say that he could not get beyond Les Cruces on account of the presence of rebels in that neighborhood, but the most probable reason is and the rumor is apparently confirmed by persons of authority that he has received intelligence of his being superseded in the Captain Generalship. The change would make the present precarious situation still worse. General Jovellar when he started from here, took $150,000 in gold with him to pay some of the arrears to the troops. Two battalions of Spanish troops are reported to have revolted for not receiving their arrears of pay.

TROUBLES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Proclamation by Governor Chamberlain Ordering the White Rifle Clubs to Disband—The Order to be Enforced.

COLUMBIA, October 7.—Governor Chamberlain issued a proclamation to-day, in which he says it has become impracticable, in his judgment, to enforce by ordinary course of judicial process the laws of the State within certain counties, and it having been made known to him that illegal organizations, known as rifle clubs, exist in the State, and as they are forbidden by the State laws, he forbids their existence and orders that they be disbanded within three days, and that if this order is disregarded he will exhaust his own powers and then appeal to the United States Government.

COLORADO.

The Democratic Roorbacks Squelched—The Republicans Carry the State and Legislature by Handsome Majorities.

DENVER, COL., October 9.—The Chairman of the Republican Committee claims their majority in the State for Governor to be not less than 1,500, and Legislature 2,631. From official returns and other information derived from independent and trustworthy sources, the following majorities for Governor are given:

Arapahoe county, 366 Republican.
Boulder county, 423 Republican.
Clear Creek county, 36 Republican.
El Paso county, 316 Republican.
Elbert county, 11 Republican.
Hinsdale county, 150 Republican.
Summitt county, 14 Republican.
Weld county, 300 Republican.
Saguache county, 123 Republican.
Costillo county, 200 Republican.
Canejos county, 68 Republican.
Rio Grande county, 50 Republican.
Park county, 55 Republican.
Larimer county, 50 Republican.
Gilpin county, 356 Republican. Total of Republican majorities, 2,418.
Benton county, 206 Democratic.
Douglas county, 51 Democratic.
Fremont county, 10 Democratic.
Herfano county, 264 Democratic.
Jefferson county, 12 Democratic.
Los Animas county, 500 Democratic.
Pheblo county, 187 Democratic.

The total of the Democratic majority, 1,170, leaving the net Republican majority for Governor 1,248 Of the four counties not included in this list, Grand county is claimed by a small majority by both parties. La Platte county has a registered vote of 136, and cannot give either party more than a trifling majority. San Juan county is also claimed by both parties, and will not effect the result materially either way, as the whole vote of the county is small. Lake county is claimed by both, but has a very small vote, and cannot give either party much. The Republicans have two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

A Letter from Senator Blaine.

Judge Clifford's Remarkable Decision

In the Case of General Neal Dow.

The Entering Wedge for Untold Millions.

Plain Truths About the Matter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TOLEDO, O., October 5, 1876.

Senator Blaine has addressed the following letter to the Toledo *Blade*:

I observe in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of of yesterday a letter from Bion Bradbury, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Portland, Maine, in regard to a decision made by Judge Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, in the now famous Neal Dow case. Mr. Bradbury, counsel for the plaintiff in that suit, is fully committed to all its dangerous doctrines, and well known in Maine as one of the most rancorous and uncompromising partisan Democrats. He is a fair and full type of the men whom the loyal Republican sentiment of the North will have to fight to the bitter end on all questions of this kind. Only two or three points of Mr. Bradbury's letter require my attention, and I am compelled to write on the wing, and of course very hastily.

Mr. Bradbury intimates that I have had in my possession, ever since my Boston speech, September 18th, a letter from Judge Clarke, of New Hampshire, who sat with Judge Clifford, and dissented from his opinion. The inference Mr. Bradbury desires the public to draw is that I have concealed or withheld Judge Clarke's letter all that time. The truth is, Judge Clarke's letter was not written till September 22d, mailed on the 23d, and has been following me from point to point, and finally reached me at Cincinnati three days since. The letter is as follows, and I give it *verbatim et literatim*:

MANCHESTER, N. H., September 22, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. BLAINE: My attention has been called to a passage of your speech in Boston, in which you refer to the suit against Neal Dow, recently heard by Judge Clifford and myself at Portland. Your statement of the case is substantially correct, and forcibly illustrates the danger to be apprehended from these Southern war claims; and yet it does injustice to Judge Clifford, leaving the impression that he is in favor of paying such claims. I hardly think this is so, and no such inference can be drawn from his conduct or decision in the case. He heard the case in the first instance, sitting alone. Neither Judge Shepley nor Judge Fox could sit with him. He had the case a long time under advisement, it presenting questions of great national importance and fine pleading. He did not wish to decide it alone, and it could in only one way be carried to the Supreme Court, to wit—a certificate of difference between two judges, because the amount being about $1,700, it could not go up on a writ of error. To enable the parties, therefore, if they wished to take the case to the Supreme Court, he sent for me to come and sit with him and sign the certificate of difference, as I did. One great difficulty in the case is, General Dow let a judgment go by default in a court recognized by Judge Shepley, while military Governor of New Orleans, and that judgment is now sued here. The judgment is conclusive if the court had jurisdiction, and the court was one recognized by the Military Governor, and its process was duly served on General Dow. The case is one of difficulty, but I am quite certain that Judge Clifford is anxious it should be decided right. Yours, truly,

DANIEL CLARKE.

It will be observed that Judge Clarke frankly says: "My statement of the case was substantially correct, and further that it forcibly illustrates the danger to be apprehended from these Southern war claims." These remarks of Judge Clarke sufficiently answer Mr. Bradbury's ill-tempered, ill-mannered, untrue assertions respecting the main point at issue. I am not responsible for the report of my speech in Warren as quoted by Bradbury. I never saw the reporter's notes, and never read the extract quoted by Bradbury until I saw it in his letter; but was assuredly reported incorrectly. I certainly never dreamed of calling Judge Clifford "a hungry Democrat." I am too familiar with the Judge's well-fed and portly dimensions to apply to him any such absurd characterization; neither did I reflect upon his personal or official integrity. On the contrary, I state that one of the most alarming features of the decision was that Judge Clifford belonged to that gnarled, twisted, ingrained, incurable school of Bourbon Democracy that honestly believes in just such dangerous and destructive doctrines as covered by this decision.

Bradbury says the only point involved in Judge Clifford's decision was the question of jurisdiction of the Louisiana court. Precisely. The Louisiana court gave judgment against a Colonel of the Union army for property seized and appropriated by a foraging squad of his regiment. Judgment was taken by default, Colonel Dow being with his command in the field, and utterly unable to respond to summons, and certainly not dreaming that civil suits could be brought in the country of the insurgents against officers of the invading army of the Union. I have always stated the case with accuracy, and neither Judge Clifford nor Bradbury show why every other officer of the Union army may not, in like manner, be sued for all the property which his command may have seized and appropriated during the four years of the rebellion.

Judge Clifford's decision is far worse than if it sustained a suit brought since the war, for it distinctly recognizes, if it does not positively affirm, that while the war was actually going on, *flagrante bello*. An officer of the Union army bound, at whatever peril it might be to the Union cause, to leave his command when summoned by a local court in the heart of a rebellious country, and Judge Clifford, without looking at the facts which notoriously surrendered the case, nay, shutting his eyes to these facts, when it required great effort to close them, recognizes the jurisdiction of the Louisiana court to interfere at the very crisis of the war with the operations of the Union army. Judge Clarke says: "Judge Clifford had the case under advisement, and in presenting the case gave it national importance." The long time referred to by Judge Clarke covers at least eight years, I am told, It is not for me to say that Judge Clifford had not had good reasons for withholding his opinion this long time; but it cannot fail to strike the country that the decision is promulgated just at the time that Judge Clarke thinks there is danger to be apprehended from these Southern war claims. I have no right to comment on Judge Clifford's motives, and do not assume to judge them; but I have a perfect right to discuss the mood and tense of his remarkable opinion, and the danger concealed under that opinion is greatly enhanced by the reported expression of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency that every soldier who marched across Southern soil was a trespasser and liable to suit for damages in an action for trespass.

Ex-Governor Underwood, of Vermont, declares that Mr. Tilden made this identical declaration to him during the war. The dangers to which I called attention as exemplified by Judge Clifford's opinion were substantially these:

First, That an army officer can be sued and compelled by judgment of a court to pay for property seized by him or his soldiers at the South during the war.

Second, That in such suit, by a decision of the Supreme Court touching cotton cases before the Court of Claims, no proof whatever can be required that plaintiff was not a rebel, but that he may recover without such proof.

Third, That such suit may be brought and judgment recovered in any Southern State court, and then judgment sued in the United States Court North and judgment affirmed, and the officer compelled to pay by process of the United States Court.

No answer has been made to any of these points by Bradbury. He says Bradish Johnson, the plaintiff, was in fact loyal, but does not assert that any such fact was proved, or that Judege Clifford's opinion makes any distinction whatever between a loyal citizen and a rebel, and this point illustrates the very danger I have been trying to point out. It most forcibly presents the rapid progress we are making toward paying Southern claims, regardless of the loyalty of the claimant. With the Republican party in power, the United States Treasury was safe from the frightful raid impending over it; but what, I ask, may be apprehended from a Democratic Congress, a Democratic President and Democratic judges. The passage of one short law covering only three points would bankrupt the United States Government and destroy the public credit. Those points are:

First, That no proof of loyalty shall be required of any claimant before the Southern Claims Commission, now in session, or before the Department of the Government other than that required by the United States Supreme Court in suits at law—no proof all.

Second, That the statutes of limitation shall not apply in the case of war claims otherwise allowable against an individual or against the United States. If there be a question of law about the power to revive a claim against an individual once barred by the statute of limitation, there certainly is none as to the power of the Government to revive it against itself, and that is the point principally affecting the United States Treasury and the loyal taxpayers of the country.

Third, That reasonable compensation may be recovered by all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the United States army or any part thereof during the late civil war, and in these words I am but quoting the language of a bill now pending in the United States House of Representatives, introduced by a Democrat and under consideration by the Democratic Judiciary Committee, to whom it was referred in February last, and who did not report it back to the House, but held it for consideration until after the Presidential election. Why did they not report adversely upon it promptly and decidedly? The courteous tone in which Judge Clarke refers to his belief that it was Judge Clifford's intention to do right, belongs to the amenities of the bench, and with these I am not dealing at present. I only see that Judge Clifford did not agree with Judge Clarke, and end. as he might, then and there, all dangerous claims of this character. I only see that Judge Clifford's great influence on the Supreme Bench, based on long service and learning in the law, has all been thrown on the Southern or rebel side of this mighty question. In short, in the very language of Judge Clarke, I only see that the case fully illustrates the danger to be apprehended from these Southern war claims, and seeing things, believing these things, I exposed them wherever I have spoken, and shall continue to do so to the end of the Presidential campaign.

Very respectfully,

[Signed] J. G. BLAINE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, October 6.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* states that communications from Paris declare that France will not participate in the naval demonstration proposed by Russia. Austria and England have declined the proposition of intervention.

The *Standard's* Belgrade telegram reports that General Tchernayeff has sent to Belgrade fifty privates who had mutilated their right hands in order to escape military duty. They will be imprisoned.

A telegram from Belgrade says it is expected that Russia will now present an ultimatum, to be followed by a declaration of war. Negotiations will probably precede such action, as the treaty of Paris binds the signers in the event of a misunderstanding, to give the Powers an opportunity of mediation. Roumania will join the fortune of Russia. She now openly allows the passage of armed bodies through her territory.

Prince Milan has written a letter to the Czar, expressing sorrow for having incurred the latter's displeasure in connection with the army's proclamation of himself as King.

LONDON, October 6.—A Belgrade dispatch of the *Times* says the English policy is a leading factor in Servian calculations. The war party expect Russia to declare war with the approval of England. This expectation is founded on the sentiment of the English people as gathered from meetings held all over the country.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that should Russia persist in occupying Bulgaria, Austrian troops will not only occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina but operate against the Servians.

The Turkish Generals have resumed operations, but avoid Alexinatz and Delligrade, and are penetrating north into the eastern countries. This is the result of the Russian proposals to Austria.

The Sclavonic committee at Constantinople report that a fearful catastrophe will befall Bulgaria unless there be intervention on the part of Russia before winter. Austria is anxious to force the peace programme on the Porte, but since the independent action of Russia, if the acceptance by the Porte of the programme so variously interpreted by its originators would not offer a solution.

The Roumania Government keeps thirty thousand soldiers ready to protect their country. Preparations are making to transport these troops to Bessarbia from the interior.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* states that the Italian journals freely discuss the question of gaining that part of Austrian territory south of the Tyrol where the people speak Italian, and also the Austrian districts of Goiz and Gradiska, in case Austria seeks aggrandisement of territory in Turkey.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says: It is reported that Panslavist emissaries are in Bulgaria, inciting the Moslems to deeds of bloodshed, with a view of causing decisive political action to be taken.

The *Telegraph's* Berlin correspondent reports that the Powers are preparing a new scheme of mediation, which will probably bear the character of an ultimatum.

LONDON, October 6.—A later dispatch from Belgrade says: The Porte's rejection of the peace proposals is received here with satisfaction, and hopes are entertained of Russia's intervention.

ENGLAND'S DEMANDS ON TURKEY.

LONDON, October 7.—Lord Derby's dispatch to Sir Henry Elliott regarding the Bulgarian atrocities was issued last night. The British Ambassador is directed to demand a personal audience with the Sultan, communicate Baring's report, demand reparation and justice, urged the immediate rebuilding of houses and churches, provide for the restoration of industries, and give assistance to persons who have been reduced to poverty.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, October 6.—A Belgrade special of the *Times* says Servia is renewing her application for a formal armistice of one month. This application is probably made with the view to further the prosecution of war under circumstances more promising for Russia. A month's armistice means the suspension of fighting for the winter, as hostilities could not be renewed at the end of November. The hiring by the Servian Government of 200 workmen from the Imperial gun factory of Germany, and the fact that Russian agents are buying all the grain in Wallachia show that Servia does not contemplate peace.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* represents that there is little hope that Turkey will accord an armistice. Turkey is put on her mettle by the Russian occupation scheme. She will not accept England's programme so long as Russia threatens thus to enforce the terms of peace. If she should England and Austria must stand by the Porte to resist Russia's interpretation of the programme. This interpretation is a practical dismemberment of Turkey.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: General Ignatiff, the Russian Ambassador, whose return to Constantinople is daily expected, will make a final effort to induce the Porte to accept conditions and should the Porte refuse, he has orders to depart.

A telegram from Constantinople to the *Standard* says that the Turkish Government is so exasperated by the continued entry of Russians into Servia that they have found it impossible to accept the terms of peace. The Sultan favored the terms, but would have been deposed if he accepted them.

The *Times'* special from Therapia says it is generally understood that if Turkey refuses an armistice, England will be unable to afford her further diplomatic service, whatever may be the course of subsequent events.

A telegram to the *Times* from Constantinople says it is asserted that the Porte has asked Lord Derby to propose new terms, and Derby refused, advising the Porte to accept unconditionally and without delay the propositions already made.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna, says it is reported there that great preparations are making in Belgrade for the cornation of Milan, and a magnificent throne and canopy were sent from Belgrade to Deligrade on Thursday.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Therapia states that England's communication insisting on an armistice was made with the co-operation of the other Powers. The armistice would be followed by a conference.

A Belgrade telegram to the *Times* reports that in the battle of September 28th the battalion named after Princess Natalie went into the battle nine hundred strong, and only forty answered to the roll call next day.

LONDON, October 9.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Ragusa reports that Moukhtar Pasha surprised the Montenegrins on Saturday, and carried three entrenched positions, but the Turkish troops were subsequently driven back. The Montenegrins have burned Lunbinje and other Turkish villages, and cut the telegraph wires between Trebinje and Mostar.

The *Standard's* Belgrade special says a Russian corps of telegraphers, having complete apparatus for field telegraphing, has been formed.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Standard*, which is confirmed by a semi-official statement in the *Post*, says the English Cabinet has made a formal proposal to the Powers for a conference. Russia also urges a conference. In addition to this, both Powers agree to the necessity of a month's armistice. There is, therefore, reason to hope that Russia and England are not so diametrically opposed to each other as people believe. Russia insists on excluding Turkey from the Conference. Austria desires that the conference shall consist of Ambassadors representing the signatory Powers. Italy and France have given their consent to the conference. Germany's answer is expected soon.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says even if the Porte admitted it, Servia as a vassal state could not sit with Turkey, but Montenegro, which is recognized as independent, may participate in the conference. Regarding a regular armistice, the Turks' chief objection is being obliged to recognize Servia as a belligerent on equal terms, but the objection, it is believed, is not insurmountable.

M. Ristics has communicated Servia's willingness to accept an armistice of six weeks, provided a line of demarcation is drawn. The official answer to the proposals of the Powers, despite all former reports, has not yet been given by the Porte.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Constantinople says it is reported that ex-Sultan Murad is dying.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the Czar's orders that no more Russian officers or soldiers not on active duty be allowed leave of absence to go to Servia, is not in operation. The emigration continues at the rate of seven hundred or eight hundred a week. It is stated that Russia has offered Roumania absolute independence if Russian troops are allowed to march through Roumanian territory. The military preparations of Russia continue. It is an ugly sign that Russian reserves have been forbidden to leave their places of residence. The public in Russia look on war as probable. A panic exists on the St. Petersburg Exchange.

Right Hon. W. E. Forster, addressing his constituents at Bradford Saturday supported Lord Derby's action on the Eastern question, and expressed the hope that the country would support it. He said that if Turkey refused England's proposals, he thought circumstances might arise in which joint intervention and possibly occupation by Austria, Russia and England might be demanded as a matter of duty.

LONDON, October 7.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Bjuni Djunis states that the Turks attempted to break through the Servian environment on Friday. After making a considerable advance they were stopped, and a stubborn fight occurred, the result of which is unknown.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *News* says: Osman Pasha, with 20,000 men, has taken the offensive from the direction of Saitschar. His purpose is not known.

A Vienna special to the same paper reports that Bismarck has fully indorsed Andrassy's refusal of the proposal for a joint occupation of Turkish provinces. It is absolutely certain that Andrassy will resign if the occupation is resolved upon in higher quarters.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS REGARDING THE PORTE'S ANSWER TO THE POWERS—A SEVERE DISPATCH FROM LORD DERBY ON THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES—PROPOSED CESSION OF TERRITORY TO MONTENEGRO BY TURKEY.

LONDON, October 7.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says the Porte's answer to the proposals of the Powers was formally communicated to the Ambassadors yesterday.

A telegram from Vienna, published in the second edition of the *Times* to-day, says: "Though the Porte was on Thursday positively to give an answer to the proposals of the Powers, there is up to the moment of telegraphing this dispatch no information of this answer having been officially handed to the Ambassadors. Sir Henry Elliot, on Thursday, presented his credentials to the Sultan. The supposition is therefore by no means excluded that Sir Henry's representations succeeded at the last moment in altering the Sultan's resolution, or at any rate in gaining a respite which offers a chance of avoiding the rupture which, after the tenor of the Porte's reply, seemed all but certain. The Grand Vizier on Wednesday declared that acceptance of the proposals was impossible, as it would be equivalent to the Sultan abdicating the sovereignty of three provinces. The respite which seems to have been gained may be used for finding a way out of the difficulty. The idea of returning to the original demand and asking before all things the conclusion of a longer armistice, seems to have presented itself."

The tone of Lord Derby's dispatch to Sir Henry Elliot regarding the Bulgarian atrocities, issued last night, is very severe. He points out the advisability of placing the disturbed districts immediately under an able and energetic Commissioner, who should either be a Christian or be assisted by Christian councillors. This arrangement should be provisional and without prejudice to any future arrangement which may be made in concert with the Powers.

A Reuter dispatch from Ragusa announces that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro consented on Friday to a suspension of hostilities, pending the conclusion of a regular armistice, on condition that the forts occupied by the Turks should be only reprovisioned sufficiently for present requirements. This result is attributed to the mediation of the British Consul, and has caused a great sensation among the Sclaves.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says: "There are good reasons for believing that negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro have gone further than a renewal of the truce, and that there has been an approach between the two countries on the basis of a cession of territory to Montenegro. The valley of the Zetta, near Podgoritza, is mentioned as comprised in this eventual cession."

A dispatch from Pesth says: "The Hungarian Premier, Herr Tisza, declared in the Diet yesterday, that all the guaranteeing powers were acting in harmony, and that the Russian Government, in consequence of an understanding with Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, had adopted energetic measures against the exodus of volunteers, and had prohibited any more furloughs to soldiers."

Reuter's Telegram Company have the following dispatch from Belgrade: "It is stated in diplomatic circles that M. Ristics, the Servian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is making great efforts to obtain peace or an armistice."

A Reuter telegram from Bucharest says an embassy representing Prince Charles of Roumania, and consisting of the Premier, War Minister and the Prince's Aid-de-Camp and Chamberlain, starts for Livadia to-day, to pay a complimentary visit to the Czar.

A dispatch from Athens says that demonstrations have taken place at Patras, Zante and the Piræus in behalf of the Greek population of Turkey, and urging Greece to make military preparations. This movement is becoming general.

MONTENEGRINS BEAT THE TURKS—TCHERNAYEFF DEMANDS A CONSCRIPTION—NO ANSWER FROM THE PORTE—ROUMANIAN ARMY CALLED OUT.

RAGUSA, October 9.—Saturday night the Montenegrins, having received a reinforcement of 2,500 men, attacked Moukhtar Pasha and compelled him to retreat to the frontier. It is stated that 850 Turks were killed, while the Montenegrin's loss in killed and wounded was about seven hundred and fifteen. The opposing forces are now confronting each other in a line extending eight miles.

DELEGRADE, October 9.—General Tchernayeff has demanded that all the Servians between the ages of eighteen and fifty years be called out in anticipation of a renewal of hostilities in the spring.

PARIS, October 9.—According to positive information here, no Power has, up to the present, formally proposed a conference, though there is, generally, a more hopeful feeling. Everything is in suspense. The newspapers are filled with surmises, pending the Porte's definite answer to the proposals of the Powers.

BUCHAREST, October 9.—The Prince of Roumania has ordered both the standing army and the reserves to assemble for manœuvres.

THE LATEST AS TO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS—THE CIVIL FACTIONS IN SERVIA.

LONDON, October 9.—A dispatch from Vienna says it is the understanding in diplomatic circles that the idea of a European conference may be considered abandoned. It is true that Russia had officially accepted the English proposal of a conference, but she did not expect success therefrom, as it would have been incumbent upon her to advocate in the conference proposals perhaps even more extensive than those which she has already made, and which have been rejected by Europe. The latest idea is that the Ambassadors should draw up and superintend the execution of a programme of reforms on the basis of the Berlin memorandum.

A dispatch from Belgrade says the struggle between the peace party, under Foreign Minister Ristics, and the Russian military party is becoming more pronounced. So far M. Ristics appears to gain the ascendancy. An envoy has been sent to General Tchernayeff to request him to discontinue the use of the royal title in addressing Prince Milan.

The *Eastern Budget* says Russia is preparing for all contingencies. Arrangements have been made with the Black Sea Navigation Company to remove the Russian colony in Constantinople to Odessa in case of danger.

Germany.

VON ARNIM'S SENTENCE.

LONDON, October 6.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* says: It is stated that Count Von Arnim has been sentenced to penal servitude for one year.

France.

DEATH OF A COMPOSER.

PARIS, October 5.—Henry Jerome Bertini, pianist and composer, is dead.

Great Britain.

THE EFFECT OF AMERICA'S PROTECTIVE TARIFF—SCULL RACE.

LONDON, October 7.—The Sheffield *Telegraph* to-day publishes the following: "In consequence of the injury to Sheffield trade by America's heavy protective duties, representations have been made to Earl Carnavon, Secretary for the Colonies, suggesting that heavy import duties be imposed in retaliation on American produce, both in England and her colonies. To these representations Lord Carnarvon replied on Friday that: "As will be seen on reflection, the proposal is not one which her Majesty's Government could entertain."

R. W. Boyd, of Gateshead, beat J. H. Sadler, of Surbiton, by five lengths in a sculling race on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, to-day. The men started even in the betting, which had previously been six to four in favor of Sadler. The stakes were £200 a side.

TROUBLE OVER A FUGITIVE SLAVE.

LONDON, October 9.—Advices from Malta report that another controversy has arisen at Tripoli between the United States Consul Vidal and the Pasha, regarding a fugitive slave protected by the former. Cuthbert Jones, who is to succeed Vidal, leaves to-morrow for Tripoli, and is expected soon to settle the dispute.

WASHINGTON.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending October 3, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. E. Weaver, Pittsburgh—Evaporator.
J. E. Weaver, Pittsburgh—Steam heater.
W. S. Colwell, Pittsburgh—Brick kiln.
E. N. Banks, Wilkesbarre—Trace fastener.
J. Heginbotham, Philadelphia—Knitting machine.
A. Hunter, Philadelphia—Middling separator.
W. H. Wahl, Philadelphia—Bookbinding.
J. G. Oliver, Philadelphia—Molding pipes.
A. J. Klinginsmith, Latrobe—Blowers.
S. C. McMaster, Sewickley—Bran scourer.
G. Palmer, Littlestown—Safety pocket.
G. Palmer, Littlestown—Railway rail joint.
J. M. Roberts, East Monroe—Churn.
A. H. Wilson, Hautzdale—Ironing board.
H. Carbon, Chester—Stop motion for looms.
W. De Sanno, Cory—Boring machine.
W. Greis, Shenandoah City—Ventilating mines.
Design—J. Heiner, Philadelphia—Candy box.
G. G. Miller, Philadelphia—Bracket.
S. S. Wiest, Schoeneck—Cigar box.

OHIO.

J. L. Branson, Cincinnati—Spring.
A. W. Hall, Cincinnati—Windmill.
Branson & Juergens, Cincinnati—Spring.
H. C. Rose, Cleveland—Distilling oil.
C. M. Ryder, Cleveland—Ingot mold.
E. C. Wagner, Fort Seneca—Barometer.
G. Wilson, Toledo—Transporting bottles.
H. J. Snyder, Adams—Corn planter.
I. G. Wheeler, Coddingsville—Pump.
W. Cassill, Reed Mills—Door check.
D. Conner, Athens—Animal trap.
Balliet & Demarest, Nevada—Stump extractor.

CASUALTIES.

Four Miners Killed.

POTTSVILLE, PA., October 9.—This morning, while three loaded cars were being hoisted from the slope of the middle Lehigh colliery at New Boston, the rope broke and the cars ran rapidly to the bottom. Four miners, named William Backus, Joseph Becker, Thomas Jones and Edward Nauss, were killed.

BRUTALITY.

A Man Torn to Pieces by Bull Dogs—Terrible Struggle for Life—But Little Hope of Recovery of the Individual Injured.

[From the Ohio State Journal, 2d.]

A terrible affair occurred about noon yesterday on the farm of Daniel Thomas across the river. It is stated that at the time named George Long, who works in the Columbus Rolling Mill, and whose residence is at the corner of John and Goodale streets, took a stroll west of the Olentangy river in quest of walnuts. In his perambulations he entered the premises of Daniel Thomas and commenced picking up apples. He had picked up but a few when Mr. Thomas put in an appearance with two powerful bull dogs, which, it is alleged, he set on the man. They went for Long with all the ferocity of their savage nature, and finally got him down on the ground, when a desperate struggle ensued. One of the dogs fixed his teeth in Long's face, while the other seized him by the leg, and wounded the man in a most frightful and horrid manner, literally tearing out portions of the flesh and lacerating an artery.

It is reported that the struggle on the ground baffles description, and for pure, unadulterated brutality, lays in the shade a Spanish bull fight or anything of the sort. How a man can deliberately set a couple of bull dogs on a human being, knowing their savage and desperate nature, would seem beyond the powers of comprehension.

It is reported that before the friends of Long could rescue him from the jaws of the savage brutes he was so badly torn to pieces that persons intimate with him could not recognize him. His cries for mercy while the animals were setting their bloody teeth into his flesh was perfectly heartrending. Some of his friends, who happened to be near at hand, finally got him away from the dogs and brought him to his home, much exhausted from the frightful encounter and loss of blood, in a most pitiable condition.

Dr. Neil was called and rendered surgical attention, but pronounced the man almost beyond the skill of any physician.

The Printers and the Congressional Canvass—What a Disciple of "the Art" Has to Say.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Democratic printers can well afford to vote for Hayes and Wheeler, if thereby they can induce Republican printers to vote for Hopkins. They know very well that Tilden stands no chance of carrying this State, and therefore it makes no difference whether they vote for or against him; but if they can induce enough Republicans to vote for Hopkins to elect him, the Democratic party will have gained a Congressman without any sacrifice whatever, and that, too, in one of the strongest Republican districts in the State. Cannot our Republican friends see how one-sided such an arrangement would be, and that it is only a plan to make a point for the hard-pressed and desperate Democratic party? If this were not so—if the concocters of this little piece of strategy wanted to vote for Hayes and Wheeler because they preferred them to Tilden and Hendricks, they would do so without any conditions. The trick is entirely too transparent, and any one silly enough to be caught ought to hang his head in shame.

It cannot but be well understood by those who read and think that the Democrats are making Herculean efforts to retain a majority in the lower house of Congress, and to get control of the Senate. If they succeed in this, they will, as you truly said a day or two ago, have control of the national purse and sword. The Executive is almost powerless when the two houses of Congress are arrayed against him, so that even if Hayes should be elected, the Democrats, if permitted to get possession of Congress, would have almost full swing for the consummation of their purposes.

It will be seen, then, how important it is that Republicans vote the whole ticket—Congressmen, State Senators, Assemblymen and all. We urge our friends to remember that State Senators and Assemblymen make United States Senators; therefore, if you want Republicans to represent you in the United States Senate, don't send Democrats to the Legislature. It was the Democrats you assisted in sending to Harrisburg two years ago who made Wallace a United States Senator. Will you repeat your mistake, and enable them to get both the United States Senators? We beg you to remember, too, that Congress makes all the laws—the President only executes them, and is bound to do it whether he likes them or not; that it raises and disburses all the money, declares war and makes peace. In a word, the President is little more than an agent to execute its will.

What depth of folly it would be, in view of all these facts, for Republicans to make such a trade as is proposed by the Hayes, Wheeler and Hopkins arrangement, whether by printers or any other class, whether in clubs or individually! The same spirit that animated Republicans in 1860, when every man was at his post battling against an insolent and tyrannical foe, should animate them now.

PICA.

Lake Superior Iron Shipments.

The Marquette *Mining Journal* furnishes the following table showing the total shipments of iron ore from the district this season, up to and including Wednesday, September 27, together with the shipments for a corresponding period last year:

From	1875.	1876.
Marquette	379,287	379,856
Escanaba	194,851	288,432
L'Anse	54,999	67,235
Total	629,137	733,523

Showing an increase of 104,386 gross tons.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes under date of September 1: "Ex-Governor Morgan's candidacy gains strength each day. There are no signs of dissatisfaction anywhere, and there are many indications that he will draw a large vote from outside the regular party lines. A prominent Liberal Republican says he thinks that organization commands at least 25,000 votes, and he is convinced that 500 is a generous estimate of the number that will vote for Tilden. All the rest, he says, are enthusiastic for Hayes and Morgan. The same gentleman says that in his county [there are 2,000 Liberals, and he knows of only one who is a Tilden man, and he holds an office by Tilden's appointment. The Democratic defection in the several parts of the State is also serious. Men like ex-Judge Parker, Erastus Corning, and others of Albany, Judge Comstock and George J. Magee of the central part of the State, who have contributed liberally to previous campaign expenses, will not give a cent now, and will not raise a finger to help on the canvass. Mr. Magee has in former campaigns contributed as high as $25,000.

POLITICAL.

Indiana.

DISINTEGRATION OF THE INDEPENDENT OR GREENBACK TICKET.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 5.—At eleven o'clock to-night the Independent State Central Committee nominated Judge Henry Harrington, of Indianapolis, for Governor, in place of Hon. Anson Walcott, declined. They also passed resolutions denouncing Mr. Walcott as a traitor to the Independent party, and charging him with having been corrupted with Republican money. Judge Harrington has written a letter accepting the nomination. Ezra G. Hayes, the Independent candidate for Congress in the Fifth district, to-day also declined the race. The following is Mr. Walcott's letter of declination:

E. A. Olleman, Esq., Chairman Independent State Central Committee:

DEAR SIR: My most recent observations have confirmed me in the belief that the sacred cause of the people in the work of financial reform cannot, at the coming State election, be materially advanced. Party prejudices yet have more control over the people than their reasen, quickened as the reason should be by their great sufferings; but very few men of any prominence in the Democratic party, loud and clamorous as some of them have been and are in professed zeal for the greenback cause, have attached themselves to the Independent Greenback party; but, on the contrary, they are among the most active workers in the Democratic organization. The Democratic party is as distinctly and positively in its national organization hostile to the greenbacks as a permanent currency as is the National Republican organization North friendly, and the people are left without choice as between the two parties on this question. Friendliness to the greenback by the National Democratic party is a false pretension, yet this false pretension and the strength of party prejudices are holding almost the entire mass of those who, in former times, have voted the Democratic ticket, still to that party, while, on the contrary, many men in this State who have heretofore been more or less prominent in the Republican party have most earnestly and zealously devoted themselves to the work of building up a new party of the people, of the cause of financial reform, and with these large numbers of men of Republican antecedents have joined the independent organization, so that the independent party as now constituted consists mostly of men who, aside from the financial question, have been and are Republicans. It is true there are many Democrats in the independent organization, but the number is comparatively limited. Were those who profess to be greenback men, both Democrats and Republicans, all true to their professions, it would be the duty of those engaged in the Greenback cause to persevere in their noble work; but when only a division of the Republican party can result from our perseverance, no success can come to our cause, and defeat may result to the Republican party. No Republican can favorably contemplate such a result, as a matter of premeditated purpose. Not until the people of both parties have suffered sufficiently to emancipate them from thraldom to the old party organizations can the greenback party succeed. The people are not yet disciplined by their adversities, and present success is hopeless. I therefore, Mr. Chairman, tender to you, as the representative of the greenback party, the withdrawal of my name as the candidate of that party for the office of Governor of the State of Indiana. My convictions as to the merits of our cause remain unaltered, and my belief is that the depressed industries and the pauperized and suffering laborers of the land will find no relief till the evil steps in financial legislation shall have been retraced, and the American system of finance shall be permanently adopted by the nation. But the cause belongs to the people, and until the people are ready and willing to move in their own behalf, nothing can be accomplished. I hope the day will speedily come when the people, uninfluenced by political prejudices and controlled by no party leader, will, without reserve, unite their irresistible powers for the advancement of their mutual interests. But I am not willing to see the Republican party divide up on this issue, while the Democratic party remains united upon the old issues. Censurable, as in some respects the Republican party is, it is the party which preserved the unity of the nation, and it is the party which still has for a cardinal principle the enduring purpose of maintaining a perpetual Union of the States. It cannot be forgotten that many of the prominent leaders of the Democratic party, at this time directing the movements of the party, were willing during the late war to see the national existence lost, and many even were active participants in the rebellion, and as indicated by the course pursued by some of them during the late civil war, it may with truth be said that in the leadership of the Democratic party there are as many enemies to the Government as friends. The Southern States—the States that rebelled and invoked the bloody trial of armed conflict, are very largely Democratic. If the greenback cause can gain nothing, and if our efforts may have the effect to turn our Government over to the doubtful friendship of the Democratic party, many of whose leaders yet reek with the crimes of unrepented treason, reason and duty call upon the greenback men to remodel their organization, and start anew, except where existing efforts are fairly and honestly united in by men of both parties, and then the work should go on. The contest for Governor in this State lies between General Benjamin Harrison and Hon. James L. Williams. General Harrison was a Union soldier, is a man of tried patriotism, pure character, of splendid intellect and learned in all the lore of statesmanship; a man whom the office would not exalt, but who would dignify the office. Mr. Williams is a man who, during the trying ordeal of the war, evinced no special patriotism, who, indeed, stood with his party in Indiana. That party was on the verge of active treason. His qualifications for the high office of Governor of one of the principal States of the nation are generally conceded to be greatly below the requirements of that exalted place. Politically and personally his qualifications will *compare* most unfavorably with those of General Harrison, for whom I shall cast my vote. My sole reason for the course I have chosen to pursue is the fact that very few leading greenback men of Democratic antecedents are in the Independent movement, and there are comparatively but few Democrats of any degree but what continue with their leaders and remain in the Democratic party. To persist in the Independent movement in the face of such facts will not advance the greenback cause, and may defeat the Republican party. Such is my view of the situation, and by this view I am governed. Were the people moving from both the old parties in anything like equal numbers and in equal good faith to the Independent party the case would be wholly changed. Such is my view of the situation, and by this view I am governed. Yours, very truly,

A. WALCOTT.

WALCOTT, IND., October 4, 1876.

At a late hour to-night Mr. Olleman, Chairman of the Independent State Central Committee, authorizes the statement that the action of the Independent State Central Committee to-night was without official character, and is void, no call for such a meeting having been made.

Colorado.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS CERTAIN AND COMPLETE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DENVER, COL., October 6, 1876.

The Republican success in Colorado is certain and complete.

DENVER, COL., October 6.—Returns are just received from Elbert county, which gives a Republican majority of 70, a Republican gain over 1874 of 223, and Grand county gives a Republican majority of 45, a Republican gain over 1874. Deducting from the total Republican majority, which the official figures assure to be correct, all that has been claimed by the Democratic State Committee, leaves the net Republican majority in the State 1,200. The Legislature will certainly by two-thirds Republican, and probably nearer three-fourths. All special reports designed to confute or throw discredit upon these dispatches are sent out for mischievous purposes.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY AT THE LATE ELECTION.

DENVER, COL., October 8.—Later returns from counties not heretofore officially reported only confirm the result in this State as heretofore reported in these dispatches. The aggregate of the Republican majority for members of the Legislature will be 2,000. This is probably due to the fact that the Legislature has the selection of the three electoral votes of Colorado for President. The Legislature is two thirds Republican in both branches.

DENVER, COL., September 8.—The Hon. Hugh Butler, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, makes the following report to-night from his standpoint: No returns from our election have been received since last night, except from Grand county. Yesterday the Republicans claimed the county by forty-five majority, but reliable returns just received through Hon. W. S. Rockwell, of Georgetown, give us the county by 108 majority. Returns, though not official, have been received from the following counties, and the figures given below, according to the most reliable advices, are in the main correct: Los Animos, 600 Democratic majority; Pueblo, 216; Huerfano, 225; Fremont, 13; Douglas, 28; Bent, 205; Jefferson, 54; Grand, 108; Conejos, 150; total, 1,600; Weed, 300 majority; Larimer, 60; Boulder, 428; Gufen, 261; Clear Creek, 31; Summit, 14; Elbert, 11; El Paso, 313; Costella, 75; Park, 13; Arapahoe, 380; total, 1,886; deduct Democratic majority, 1,600, and we have 286. The following counties are yet to be heard from: Lake, Hensdale, La Plata, San Juan and Saguache, all of which are claimed by us to be Democratic, except Saguache, and we estimate the probable majorities as follows: Hensdale, La Plata and San Juan, 500; Lake 50, total 550; Saguache, Republican 50; net Democrat majority 500; deduct Republican majority, 273, and we have 227, being the probable Democratic majority. Rio Grande was heard from last night, giving Roult, Republican, for Governor, five majority, and Patterson, Democrat, for Congress, 12 majority. The Democratic candidate for the Legislature was elected by 50 majority, so the county may be considered a stand off so far as the State ticket is concerned. It will thus be seen that the representative majorities are so close that the result of the count will not be known until the San Juan counties are heard from, and it is not likely that they will be heard from before to-morrow night, and perhaps not then. Comparisons have been made by the Republicans between this and the election of 1874, which are unfair and designedly calculated to mislead, and for the purpose of correction attention is called to the following facts for January or February, 1874: While Chaffee, Republican, was Delegate in Congress, Elbert, Governor Hall's Secretary, and others were removed. McCook was appointed in place of Elbert, but the confirmation was vigorously opposed by Chaffee. The contest between the President and Chaffee lasted for several months, resulting in the confirmation of McCook. This gave great offense to the Chaffee faction, and after the arrival of McCook both parties struggled for the supremacy. The McCook faction was victorious, and nominated Bromwell for Congress. Chaffee's friends then supported Patterson, to which fact is due his large majority of two years ago. The *Rocky Mountain News* then refused to support Bromwell, and really, though not directly, supported Patterson, and Chaffee's friends rejoiced over Patterson's election. For the contest of 1870 and 1872 party lines were closely drawn, and the result then showed the relative strength of both parties. For 1870 Chaffee, Republican, was elected by 1,392 majority, and was reelected in 1872 by 1,336 majority.

State.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

EASTON, PA., October 5, 1876.

The meeting of the Democratic conferees at Pleasant Hill yesterday was a decided farce. The Northampton men, by refusing to vote, plainly indicated their determination not to abide by the Bethlehem compact of 1874, in which it was expressly stipulated that Northampton should have the nomination for Congress for the first term, Lehigh the second and Bucks for the third. At the convention of the Tenth district portion of Bucks county, a few weeks ago, the conferees were instructed for Mutchler, and resolutions were passed indorsing his course in Congress and renominating him. This violation of the Bethlehem compact led to a convention of the Bridges men and the appointment of a set of conferees in his favor. At the meeting of yesterday these two sets put in an appearance, which resulted in the nomination of two candidates—Bridges by the Lehigh men, supported by the Bridges conferees from Bucks, and Mutchler renominated by Northampton, aided by the conferees from Bucks in his interest.

The fight between these rival rings of the party is such that there now seems no probability of a withdrawal of either nominee. Both also declare that they will stick.

Bridges is a gentleman of large fortune, and has intimated that he is willing to spend his money freely to secure his election. Under the circumstances of a division, the chances of the election of the Republican candidate, Howard J. Reeder, are excellent. In the gubernatorial election of 1872, the largest maximum vote ever polled in this district was:

	Democrat.	Republican.
Part of Bucks	3,023	1,217
Northampton	8,121	4,880
Lehigh	6,895	5,355
Total	18,039	11,452

It may be conceded that Mutchler will carry the bulk of the Democratic vote of Northampton and Bucks, and Bridges that of Lehigh. The Republican vote will be cast solidly for Reeder. Upon this basis of an estimate the relative poll of the three candidates would be:

	Reeder.	Bridges.	Mutchler.
Bu'ks, part of	1,217	......	3,023
Northampt'n	4,880	......	8,121
Lehigh	5,355	6,895	......
Total	11,452	6,895	11,144

which would give Reeder a majority of 308.

It is probable, however, that Bridges will poll at least 1,000 votes in Northampton and 500 in part of Bucks, all of which add to the chances of Reeder. The contest in the Tenth district will therefore have increased interest, as a Republican representative in Congress will be without a parallel in the revolutions of the political wheel in this section.

DEB. R. K.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

APOLLO, PA., October 9, 1876.

At a meeting held on Saturday evening in Cochran's Hall, by the Republicans, the "Harry White Marching Club" was organized and over seventy members enrolled. This club is ably officered, and will render a good account of their work in November. The enthusiasm manifested on Saturday night gave unmistakable evidence that Apollo will give a larger majority than ever in vindication of Republican principles.

ONE.

The Democrats of Chester county yesterday nominated Dr. Wm. D. Hartman for Congress, R. Jones Monaghan for Senate, and Samuel Lackland, Charles C. Moore, William C. McKenna and Dr. John R. Hoskins for Assembly.

The Bedford *Press* gives the following description of Dr. Hickok, the candidate for Senator in that district: "He is an old bachelor and wears good clothes, plugs teeth, delivers lectures, writes poetry and sings soprano. In stature he is short, in avordupois light, in general physique neat. Like George Washington he does not seek the office, and like Horace Greeley he won't get it. Socially you can't stumble over a better fellow. He is handy at a funeral, at a wedding or at the table."

In noticing the repeated failures of the Republican Congressional conferees of the Twenty-seventh district to make a nomination, the Erie *Morning Dispatch* says: "There is scarcely an intelligent Republican voter in the three counties who has not calculated the chances of defeat which this wreckless waste of time involves, and who is not fearful that the selfish spirit hitherto displayed in the convention will complete its work by giving us a candidate who will prove a weakness instead of a strength to the party in a close and hard-contested campaign."

Governor Hartranft sent his regrets at not being able to be present at the Republican ratification meeting in New York on Tuesday night, and added: "Whether the Southern Democracy or the loyal people of the whole country shall control the National Government is the issue which is forced upon us by our opponents; as in 1861, we did not make it, but met it. The mission of the Republican party is not finished until every freedman of the land is actually free, until all abuses are reformed, and until the fruits of the war and the credit of the nation are no longer in peril."

QUAKERTOWN, October 4.—The Democratic conferees of the Tenth Congressional district met at Pleasant Hill to-day. After some hours of wire-pulling an organization was attempted, but Bucks presented two sets of conferees, one, headed by Dr. Linderman, instructed for Bridges, the other, by John L. Ahlum, instructed for Mutchler. Two hours of filibustering followed, and then a motion to go into conference with Lehigh and Northampton prevailed. But the latter refused to vote. Dr. Linderman's delegation was recoganized, and Samuel A. Bridges was ratified. Northampton then called another conference at once. Leigh retired, and William Mutchler was nominated. Both candidates addressed the convention, Bridges, being very bitter. Bridges was nominated by Joseph M. McClure and Mutchler by John Clenmens. Both candidates declare they will stick, and no compromise seems possible.

General.

The man who will vote to surrender this Government to the men who struggled for four years to destroy it, is not worthy the name of an American.

To the Union Defense Fund, Astor, Stewart, Bennett, Belmont and 400 other New Yorkers gave from $1,000 to 10,000 each. Mr. Tilden refused to give a cent.

M. Gambetta is going to London to study up the subject of the income tax. He might learn something of value from Mr. Samuel J. Tilden.—*Cincinnati Times.*

A straw from the Scientists—On their excursion from Buffalo to Chautauqua Lake, the man with a pencil went around and found 272 for Hayes and 73 for Tilden.

Winchester Britton, who was impeached and removed from the position of District Attorney of this county by Governor Dix, is making "reform" speeches for Tilden.

The real, working, experienced Democrats, of New York, have no love for Tilden. They know the selfish, scheming old shark, and they can't be induced to take stock in him.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, June 1.*

The Chicago delegation to the Indianapolis reunion of Democratic soldiers, tried to fire a salute from a cannon, and two of the soldiers were seriously wounded. That comes of fooling with a thing they know nothing about.

Here's the way Senator Booth puts the case: If the Confederacy had succeeded, what have Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks ever said or done which would disqualify them from being Confederate candidates for the Presidency?

Every man who thinks that the Democratic party has not cost the country enough already, and who wants to take the chances of paying from one to two thousand million dollars of Southern war claims, should vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

We are told by the *Herald* Personal man of a St. Louis chap who ran six blocks after his nose, thinking he was going to a fire. It is easy to see from this that the coming Democratic procession won't have to carry torches.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The Chicago *Post* contains this: "Wanted—Good characters for Democratic candidates." Mr. John Kelly, of Tammany, familiarly known as the "boss," is at present furnishing such things. He recently gave one to Charles Francis Adams.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The Albany *Evening Times* says plainly what ninety-nine out of every hundred members of its party hint at in whispers. "No such demoralization in the Democratic party," it declares, "has existed in the State since 1848, and its cause can be traced to the leadership of Governor Tilden.

Mr. Pendleton has taken the stump in Ohio for Tilden. He is explaining with entire completeness that the Republicans and Governor Hayes are the only advocates of direct resumption, and that the Democrats and Governor Tilden are the only advocates of a resumption so gradual that nobody can predict when it will get here.

The Brooklyn *Argus* is a Democratic newspaper. The following statement of its estimate of Mr. Tilden is of interest: "The *Argus* would like to support an honest Democrat as against Governor Hayes, but as between Governor Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden, there is not an independent paper in the State of New York that will not support Governor Hayes as a matter of patriotic duty."

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication shou be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The signs of a revival of business fill the Democrats with dismay. If the "hard times" vanish, the main argument of the "reform" party will be taken away. Hence the party journals are declaring vehemently that there is no revival of trade, that it is all a Republican lie to deceive the honest masses. There is a distinct flavor of pigheadedness in conduct like this which belongs exclusively to the Democratic party.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* avers that "some of the bitterest of old, pro-slavery Democrats in that State will vote for the Republican ticket," believing that a restoration of the Democratic party means national bankruptcy through the payment of a mountain of rebel claims.

The Democratic factions in New York city have "fixed things." The "short-hairs" are to have two-fifths of the nominations, and the "swallow-tails" three-fifths—and so on this basis the Club and the Slum strike hands. There is nothing so lovely as family unity.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Mr. Hendricks is progressing rapidly. When he was Senator of the United States he voted against a law to allow colored people to ride in the street cars. In one of his recent speeches he made a great boast of having been elected an honorary member of a negro club! Verily, the world moves, and with it the leader of the Indiana Democracy.

The San Francisco *Post*, of September 25th, says: "H. C. Bennett, the defaulting Pension Agent, whose disappearance three years ago, leaving behind him the evidences of a defalcation amounting to about $25,000, created quite a sensation, was arrested last week at Black Hawk, Colorado, where he was editing a campaign newspaper devoted to Tilden and reform."

No, town elections don't count—don't mean or indicate anything; of course not. But we may state in a quiet way all the same that the Democrats are just a little scared at the news from Connecticut. A majority of the towns go Republican, and the remainder show such large Republican gains that it would seem as if the "reformers" had been annihilated.—*Inter-Ocean.*

THE Democrats of Connecticut confidently asserted that a Mr. Mark Howard was a convert for Tilden, and then went so far as to make him one of the Vice Presidents of a Democratic meeting in Hartford. Now this Mr. Howard notifies whom it may concern, that "the business of the North and the welfare of the South alike demand the defeat of Tilden and the destruction of the Democratic party."

The Columbus, Ohio, correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphs that paper: "Never since the war, if ever before, has there been as hard a fight as is now being carried on. The Republicans have gained confidence during the past few days. The Western Reserve will poll a larger vote than ever before, and Republican gains are reported from there. Most of the Prohibitionists will vote the Republican ticket."

Workingmen are urged to vote for Tilden and Hendricks on the ground that a "change" would be for the better. If a "change" from protection to free trade—from plenty of work at fair wages to no work and no money—is the "change" they desire, they should vote for the Democratic free trade candidates by all means. If, on the contrary, workingmen desire good times, and plenty of work at fair wages, they must vote for Hayes, Wheeler and a protective tariff.

General Tom Ewing, of Ohio (Greenback Democrat), is reported to have confessed in a recent interview that the Democratic outlook in Ohio and Indiana for October was dismal; that Tilden is a deceit and a fraud, and will not be tolerated by the people of the North; that the solid electoral vote of the South may be given him, but that will not suffice without substantial aid from the North, and that he did not see where that aid was to come from.

General Harrison, of Indiana (Governor-elect in all probability), in a recent speech at South Bend, made a point which is not only true in itself, but well worth emphasizing. He says: "As Republicans, we can turn ourselves and look back over our shoulders without fear. We are not afraid of the past. We can contemplate, not only without shame, but with glorious enthusiasm, the record we have made. But the Democrat dont dare to turn himself about at all. He is like a boy going through the graveyard."

The Chicago *Tribune* says of reports of the campaign on the Pacific Coast received at the Republican headquarters: "On the Pacific coast the Republicans have fallen to work with a will, and Oregon, instead of being regarded as a Tilden or a doubtful State, it is said, will give a respectable majority for Hayes and Wheeler. Wisconsin advices are of a decidedly encouraging character. In the Fifth Congressional district the Democrats are at loggerheads among themselves, and what with talks of secession, etc., the Republicans will carry it by a large majority."

A Tilden club in the Fifteenth ward of New York has gone over bodily to Hayes and Wheeler—its members explaining that the exposures of Tilden through the press and in courts of justice produced a powerful impression on their minds, and they waited eagerly, but in vain, for the refutations which were promised. The lame explanations and apologies offered did not suit their views, and they came to the conclusion finally that they had been deceived by the false pretenses of the Democracy. Somehow, the leaven seems to work—Tilden's apologies being "too thin."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

STATE NEWS.

There are 490 inmates in the Berks county poor house.

Frank Beamish put in an appearance in court at Wilkesbarre on Tuesday.

Erie has a new paper—the *Home Journal*—published by the Young Men's Christian Association.

The diphtheria is raging with unusual virulence at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county.

A young Altoona lady, Miss Belle Harmon, fell dead on Sunday last while on her way to church.

William A. Harper was instantly killed at Larry's Creek, Lycoming county, on the 3d inst., by a log rolling over him.

Beale & Co. of Parkersburg, gave to each of their ninety-five workmen a ticket to the Centennial exhibition, and their railroad fare, on Thursday.

The *Lutheran* suggests that "Reformation Day," October 31st, should be celebrated by a gathering of Lutherans at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Instead of holding their annual county convention the school teachers of Schuylkill county will visit the Centennial in a body, on the 11th of October, and return on the 13th.

Mr. Knauer, of Knauertown, in one day after the recent storm made 2,140 gallons of cider, and for several days after 1,600 gallons, from apples that were blown off the trees during the gale.

The quantity of iron puddled in the mill of the Reading Railroad Company has been doubled since the experimental use of coal dirt. The experiment will prove a success, it is believed by the puddlers.

A turbine water-wheel was recently stopped in Tyrone township, Adams county, by the lodgment of thirty-three eels in its flanges. The paper which records this event says they were large ones.

An ex-Sheriff of Cumberland county has been convicted of perjury and sentenced to imprisonment for ninety days, and fifty dollars fine. As an official for fifteen years he has been a resident of the jail.

George Zinck, on trial at Williamsport for killing a man named Jack Martin, has been acquitted. The defendant was evidently not a person of sound mind, and the evidence against him entirely circumstantial.

An unknown tramp, who was stealing a ride on a coal train on the Reading Railroad, on Saturday night, jumped from the train near Monocacy station, and falling under the cars, was run over and killed, being horribly mangled.

A brakeman named Horn, from Mauch Chunk, was killed at Gould's siding, above Mauch Chunk, Friday, by falling between cars on the 45 Empire freight train. His body was fearfully mangled, as quite a number of cars passed over him.

David Shannon, Esq., died at his home in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, recently, at the age of eighty-three years. He was one of the pioneers of the county, and many years ago was engaged in the publication of the Butler *Repository*.

One of the oldest inhabitants of Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county, Matthias Moser, died at the residence of his grandson, Mr. William Moser, on Friday. Deceased had reached the age of ninety years. His funeral took place yesterday.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* wants the money derived from licensing drinking establishments in that city, appropriated to the support of hospitals and other charitable institutions in that metropolis, instead of, as at present, paid into the State Treasury.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1876.

It is observable that Mr. Hopkins completely ignores Tilden in his speeches. Why is this thus?

General McClellan was a military failure, and lost his military head. He is now a moth-eaten Democratic reformer.

The latest charge against Governor Hayes, put forth by a Tilden orator in Ohio, is that "he never obtained an office that was not thrust upon him."

Yesterday the *Post* was in a state of ecstatic blind staggers. To day it is in much the same state of mind in which a malefactor is the night before his execution.

After November the Democratic "reformers" will have an opportunity to go away quietly by themselves and devote the next four years to personal reformation.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the Democratic papers which puts the official Republican majority in Maine at about 11,200. The official table has been published, and the official majority on Governor is 15,037.

Jeff. Davis, too, heartily indorses the nomination of Tilden. He writes from London to a friend in Washington that he earnestly desires the election of Tilden, and that the sympathies of all the monarchists and Confederate "exiles" in England are with the Democratic cause.

The Republicans carry certainly, in Ohio, the third, sixth, eighth, ninth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth Congressional districts—in all ten, with the best chance for the second and tenth, and also a chance in the eleventh.

Since Messrs. Henness and Bengough took charge of the Caledonia (Ohio) *Argus*, a marked improvement has been manifested in that paper. It now bristles with pointedly put local items, and after all that is the body, soul and spirit of a good country paper.

The German Government intend introducing a bill postponing the abolition of the iron duties, which were to have come into effect on the 1st of January, the Protectionist movement having been considerably strengthened by the late commercial calamities.

American hydography will soon, according to the President of the British Scientific Association, supply the data from tidal observations, long ago asked of the English Government in vain by a committee of the Association, by which the amount of the earth's elastic yielding to the distorting influence of sun and moon will be measured.

The foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $5,030,112; produce exports, $5,335,115, and specie exports, $98,524. The total imports of merchandise since the 1st of January, this year, were $225,711,713, against $261,776,706 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $316,052,261 in 1874; the total exports of produce were $201,853,014, against $191,280,300 in 1875, and $224,828,723 in 1874, and the total exports of specie were $40,331,099, against $63,330,917 in 1875, and $43,544,607 in 1874.

An encouraging business sign is the steady increase of railway earnings. The New York *Bulletin* publishes the gross earnings of twenty roads for September, amounting to $6,827,866, against $6,408,677 for the corresponding season last year—an increase of $419,189, or 6½ per cent. The net earnings of the same roads for the first nine months of the year amounted to $52,275,000—an excess of $3,909,000 over those for the corresponding period last year, or an increase at the rate of 8 per cent.

There is no longer any doubt that Tilden did incur certain pecuniary losses during the war. Among them, according to the Bennington (Vt) *Banner*—

> "Was a cargo of medicines, captured while attempting to run the blockade into a Southern port, during the war, and confiscated by the United States Government. The Tildens afterward sued General Ben Butler personally for the capture and confiscation, and Governor S. J. Tilden was attorney against Butler and the Government to recover pay for the lost medicines of his brothers. The Tildens were beaten."

Elsewhere we reprint from the Brooklyn *Argus* (Democratic), another Tilden election circular, sent out last fall. It is quite similar to the circular of 1868, at which time 37,000 fraudulent ballots were counted in New York city. With the benefits derived from this last circular, Tilden's ticket was elected by less than two per cent. majority. Had ten persons out of each thousand in New York who voted last fall, cast their votes for Seward for Secretary of State instead of for Bigelow, Tilden would never have been heard of as a candidate for the Presidency.

The so called "small suits" against Tweed, although the amount embraced is a round million of dollars, has been put over to the November term, "no judge being ready to try the case." These $15,000 a year judges have lately had a vacation of two months, and have barely recommenced their duties. Other professional men are glad to get a month, while editors and physicians must put up with a week or a fortnight. The New York courts should open on the first of September instead of the first of October, or else the judges should be docked in pay. As there are nineteen judges, such a reduction would make a very nice saving. These nineteen judges are allowed much larger pay than the same officials in the country; but they do not deserve it, since most of them have outside ways of making money.

Anticipating the eventual national ascendancy of the Democratic party, the Louisville *Courier Journal*, whose editor was Chairman of the last National Democratic Convention, says:

> In time we shall have a revenue tariff. The country will not submit to pay New England hundreds of millions of dollars, getting thence only $3,000,000 of taxes. A thumb-screw of New England's own fabrication will be applied. The factories will suspend. The great commercial houses will go into bankruptcy. Grass will grow in the market places. Poverty, univeral and gaunt, will stare the millionaires in the face. Just as the South is suffering, so shall New England suffer; and, when the trial comes, New England will use the same arguments which we use to day.

This is the kind of tariff Tilden and Hendricks, as well as Hopkins and Cochran, are pledged *to by their support* of the St. Louis platform.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved by the Ministry, and new elections have been ordered to be held at the beginning of next month. It is believed by the ruling party that a new Chamber will be composed of much more radical elements than the present one. It is even charged by the opposition that risk is run of having a Republican Parliament. That the tendencies of feeling in Italy are toward a republican form of government cannot be denied, and the traditions of very bright periods of the experience of some portions of the country encourage such aspirations. There are vague notions in the popular mind that the republic is capable of producing a sort of industrial and social millennium. A great work of popular instruction, however, remains to be done before the masses can be safely intrusted with a much larger measure of political influence than they now possess.

Last winter a commission was organized to examine into the workings of the prison system of New York. The report of the commission has recently been published. In it they state that they have found the greatest frauds, carelessness and false entries in the books; the books altered, mutilated or missing; money taken from the Treasury by false vouchers; property stolen, or loaned and never recovered. Corruption in the prison system has been known to exist for years, and twice the attempt has been made by Republicans to reform the system by constitutional amendment. Both times the Democrats have resisted this effort, and both times they have defeated it. Once the Democratic party voted down the amendments at a popular election, and once the Democrats in the Assembly voted solid against letting the people vote again on the same amendments. "Reform is necessary."

The grain movement at the various northern Atlantic ports for the twelve weeks preceding the panic of 1873, as compared by the Philadelphia *North American* with the same period this year, shows that of the total receipts New York got 46.1 per cent., Montreal 13.9 per cent., Philadelphia 17.2 per cent., Boston 10.2 per cent., Baltimore 11.2 per cent., and Portland 1.4 per cent. in 1876; while in 1873 New York got 57.5 per cent., Montreal 14.2 per cent., Philadelphia 10.4 per cent., Boston 8.5 per cent., Baltimore 8 per cent. and Portland 1.4 per cent. The greatest advance was at Philadelphia, the next at Baltimore, and the next at Boston. But New York suffered heavily, while Montreal also declined, and Portland made no progress. The receipts at Philadelphia rose from 4,769,330 bushels in 1873, to 8,433,960 in 1876, while the receipts at New York fell from 26,395,849 bushels in 1873, to 22,607,012 bushels in 1876. The receipts at Philadelphia stand next to those at New York in 1876. These figures are very encouraging to all interested in the trade of Philadelphia, though only as a stimulant to further and more enlarged enterprise in this great traffic.

THE REBEL DEBT.

We print below a copy of the "House Bill No. 232," introduced into the House of Representatives of the National Congress on December 15, 1875, by a Mr. Cook, of Georgia, entitled "A bill to refund certain taxes collected by the United States on raw cotton during the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868." The bill was read twice, ordered to be *printed*, and then solemnly referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The following is the existing text of the proposed law:

In the House of Representatives, December 15, 1875. Read twice, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cook, on leave, introduced the following bill: A bill to refund certain taxes collected by the United States on raw cotton during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Whereas, The sum of sixty-eight million and seventy-two thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy nine cents has been collected by the United States as a tax on raw cotton during the years eighteen hundred and sixty three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty eight, under the provisions of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States; and

Whereas, The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States were equally divided in opinion as to the constitutionality of the laws under which said taxes were collected; and

Whereas, The burden of said tax has fallen mainly upon the producer, both the white and colored race, engaged in producing said cotton, who, while paying this tax on cotton, have as other citizens of the several States of the United States, paid their due proportion of all other taxes, producing thereby great inequality in the taxes of the country; and

Whereas, No other raw agricultural product of any of the States has been taxed, even during the war; and

Whereas, It appears on the records of the Internal Revenue Office that there were collected and returned, from the State of Alabama, ten million three hundred and eighty eight thousand and seventy-two dollars and ten cents; from the State of Arkansas, two million five hundred and fifty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-three cents; from the State of Connecticut, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-four cents; from the State of Florida, nine hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-eight cents; from the State of Georgia, eleven million eight hundred and ninety-seven thousand and ninety-four dollars and ninety-eight cents; from the State of Illinois, three hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and forty two cents; from the State of Indiana, ninety-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-two cents; from the State of Iowa, twenty-seven cents; from the State of Kansas, two hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifteen cents; from the State of Kentucky, five hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred and twenty seven dollars and forty-five cents; from the State of Louisiana, ten million ninety-eight thousand five hundred and one dollars; from the State of Maryland, fifty-one thousand three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents; from the State of Massachusetts, sixty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty cents; from the State of Mississippi, eight million seven hundred and forty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety three cents; from the State of Missouri, five hundred and ninety-two thousand and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-six cents; from the State of New Jersey, three thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-two cents; from the State of New York, eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents; from the State of North Carolina, one million nine hundred and four dollars and eighty-seven cents; from the State of Ohio, four hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twelve cents; from the State of Pennsylvania, seventy-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and six cents; from the State of Rhode Island, two thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty-three cents; from the State of South Carolina, four million one hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and twenty dollars and sixteen cents; from the State of Tennessee, seven million eight hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-one cents; from the State of Texas, five million five hundred and two thousand four hundred and one dollars and twenty-four cents; from Utah, one thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-four cents; and from the State of Virginia, eight hundred and twenty five thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents; and

Whereas, The several States can more conveniently and satisfactorily refund said tax than the Government of the United States; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall cause bonds of the United States to be printed, in sums of one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, payable at the Treasury of the United States, to bearer, at the end of thirty years from date, in gold, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in gold, with coupons attached, to be signed and authenticated in the manner directed in section three of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, for the redemption and funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the amount of sixty-eight million seventy-two thousand and four hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, when said bonds shall have been authenticated as aforesaid, shall be authorized, and he is hereby directed and required, to turn over and deliver to the several governors or other authorized agents of the several States and Territories herein mentioned, bonds equaling in amount the amounts received by the United States from tax on cotton in the several States, to wit: to Alabama, ten million three hundred and eighty-eight thousand and seventy-two dollars and ten cents; to Arkansas, two million five hundred and fifty five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-three cents; to California, four hundred and thirty dollars and four cents; to Connecticut, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-four cents; to Florida, nine hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-eight cents; to Georgia, eleven million eight hundred and ninety-seven thousand and ninety-four dollars and ninety-eight cents; to Illinois, three hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-two cents; to Indiana, ninety-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-two cents; to Iowa, twenty-seven cents; to Kansas, four hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifteen cents; to Kentucky, five hundred and fifty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents; to Louisiana, ten million ninety eight thousand five hundred and one dollars; to Maryland, fifty-one thousand three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents; to Massachusetts, sixty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty cents; to Mississippi, eight million seven hundred and forty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-three cents; to Missouri, five hundred and ninety-two thousand and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-six cents; to New Jersey, three thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-two cents; to New York, eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents; to North Carolina, one million nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and four dollars and eighty-seven cents; to Ohio, four hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty seven dollars and twelve cents; to Pennsylvania, seventy-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and six cents; to Rhode Island, two thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-three cents; to South Carolina, four million one hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and twenty dollars and sixteen cents; to Tennessee, seven million eight hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-one cents; to Texas, five million five hundred and ten thousand four hundred and one dollars and twenty-five cents; to Utah, one thousand three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars and thirty-four cents, and to Virginia, eight hundred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents. to be held by said States, to be refunded and distributed to the parties who actually produced the cotton and paid said tax, either directly themselves, or by their factors and agents, as the several legislatures may direct by law, as aforesaid, among the parties who actually produced the cotton, and who paid the said tax, either directly themselves, or by their agents and factors, with authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to use currency to pay fractions of one hundred dollars in all settlements with said States.

We submit the foregoing as a sample of the sort of legislation our business men of the North may expect from a future Democratic Congress. Not only is the tax on captured cotton to be refunded to the rebel owners, but, as we showed a few days ago, the damages done to their property during the war are also to be repaid them, the *ex parte* affidavit of the owner being considered as sufficient evidence to establish the amount of damages sustained, and the justice of the claim against the officers of the Union army causing the same. Are our citizens ready and willing to pay this rebel account? If so, let them by all means vote for James H. Hopkins, the Democratic candidate for Congress, who is the friend and political associate of the Hon. Mr. Cook, of Georgia, who is known to be strongly in favor of the election of Mr. Hopkins to the House in which his bill is pending.

HURRAH FOR HOPKINS, COCHRAN AND FREE TRADE!

Napoleon is credited with saying "Scratch the skin of a Russian and you will find a Tartar underneath. In like manner, scratch a Democratic Tariff man and the Free Trade will instantly appear. Democrats from Pennsylvania in Congress are allowed to vote for a Tariff, to save the party in this State from utter defeat; but when the South demands a Free Trade vote from a Pennsylvania Democrat, the vote will always be forthcoming. George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was allowed to make the canvass in this State for the Vice Presidency with Polk in 1844, as a Tariff man, just as Hopkins and Cochran are now doing by a similar permission; but when, on the question of repealing the Tariff of '42 and establishing the Free Trade Tariff of '46, the vote in the United States Senate was tie, *the South compelled Mr. Dallas to give the casting vote which was his Constitutional right in favor of Free Trade!* Does any one believe that either Hopkins or Cochran has more courage than Dallas had? *We* do not.

And we are encouraged in this doubt of their sincerity by the fact that *a Democratic organ in this city is openly advocating their election as Free Trade men*. They stand openly upon a Free Trade National Platform, and why should not a really true Democratic sheet call upon all true Democrats to vote for them as the consistent believers in the St. Louis platform? The County Convention which nominated both of them indorsed that platform as the embodiment of sound principles; and as Mr. Cochran was a member of the St. Louis Convention, it is safe to conclude that if he winked at the passage of a Free Trade resolution in that convention demanding the repeal of the present "iniquitous Tariff," he will not be slow to respond, if re-elected, to a demand of the South for Free Trade legislation.

The Pittsburgh *Democrat* was established as a *campaign Democratic paper*. It flies at its masthead the ticket of Tilden and Hendricks for President and Vice President, and for Congress, James H. Hopkins and Alexander G. Cochran. It is, therefore, a genuine Democratic paper. It has more honesty than the *Post*, because it has the courage of its real opinions, and is not afraid to speak out its true sentiments. Free Trade is Democracy, and Democracy is Free Trade. The difference between the *Post* and the *Democrat* is that the *Post* is a hypocrite and the other blurts out what the party actually means. Read what the *Democrat* says:

> The great champion of Free Trade—the late Hon. M. C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, planted himself squarely upon the National platform of opposition to Protection. The Democratic party, in its national platform adopted at St. Louis, boldly announced the principles of the party in favor of a Revenue Tariff for the Government, nothing for the heresy of Protection. It is the true Democratic theory, adopted by England and all successful nations. Our Congressmen are pledged to a Revenue Tariff, and now let our mill owners paddle their own canoes. Free Trade is the Democratic Shibboleth, and is the only doctrine to carry the party through in the West and South. Protection to labor and industry in our mills has been carried on long enough, now let us try Free Trade with all nations. Hopkins and Cochran both stand upon the St. Louis platform, and will vote with the party for Free Trade and a common field for all.
>
> There are other industries suffering, and other branches to legislate for besides the iron and glass mills; and we hope our Representatives will consider the claims of the South and West—the producers of the country—before casting any vote for exclusive protection to the laborers in iron and glass. Give us again the old Democratic doctrine of "Free Trade and sailors rights," and let every tub stand on its own bottom. This is the pledge of our candidates, Hopkins and Cochran.

THE ELECTIONS.

The returns from Ohio and Indiana are very meagre as to details, very few figures being given. Enough, however, is known to render it certain that the Republicans have carried Ohio by a decisive majority, while the prospects are fair, also, for the election of the Republican State ticket in Indiana. The contest in that State is close, as was anticipated; but, at the time of this writing the indications are all favorable to Republican success.

The dispatches, this year, are different, entirely, to those of previous years, in that they give no county returns, and we are therefore unable to compare results with previous years. The counting in Ohio and Indiana is either excessively slow, or there is a notable holding back of returns. The vote was heavy, the voting districts large, and the ticket, long, so that the count was quite difficult, and the delay is probably owing to these causes.

The Republican gain in members of Congress is a marked feature of the returns. We have certainly gained four members in Ohio and as many in Indiana, with one or two in West Virginia. The majority of both the delegations from Ohio and Indiana will be Republican, and similar gains in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts will give us the next House. Messrs. Hopkins, Cochran, Sheakley and Jenks may read their fate in these indications.

The October elections have been very fiercely contested. Money has been poured out by Tilden like water, and the Republicans have had to contend not only against that, but against fraud, ruffianism, lying, cheating, and every other wicked appliance that was available. New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Louisville emptied their slums of blackguards, roughs and ballot-box stuffers, to carry these elections for the Democracy, and nothing but the most active vigilance prevented them from defeating the will of the people. The party of "Reform" was, in this instance, the party of fraud and violence, and would, if they could, have cheated their way to a nominal victory.

The result, as a whole, is a substantial victory for the Republican cause. It renders certain the election of Hayes, and nerves the Republicans of the country to make the rally in November a victorious one in every Northern State. The desperation of the party of fraud may prompt them to make one more effort; but the rank and file are already discouraged, and will grow more so as the certainty of defeat approaches. A beaten army is always dispirited and demoralized; and all that is wanted, now, to ensure Republican success, in November, is to stand together firmly and fight like men.

Mr. Hopkins pretends to doubt whether the rebel claims now pending in Congress would be paid in the event of the Government going entirely into the hands of the Democracy. But he cannot pretend ignorance of the fact that the present Democratic House of Representatives has entertained a bill opening the way for an avalanche of such demands, and to sweep away all distinction as to the loyalty or disloyalty of the claimants. Here is the bill in question. It was introduced by H. T. Riddle, Representative from the Fourth district of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives, February 28, 1876. It was read twice, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, ordered to be printed, and can be taken up and passed whenever the Democracy get full control of the several branches of the Government:

A bill directing compensation to be allowed for the use and occupation of property by the United States Army during the late war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, *authorized to allow reasonable compensation to* ALL CITIZENS *of the United States* FOR THE USE AND OCCUPATION OF THEIR PROPERTY BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY, or any part thereof, during the late civil war, in the same manner and under the same regulations as compensation is now allowed for quartermaster stores used by said army: *Provided, however*, That the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the competent testimony of any reputable citizen, SHALL BE SUFFICIENT PROOF TO ESTABLISH THE FACT OF THE USE AND OCCUPATION OF SUCH PROPERTY BY SAID ARMY. But it is not the intention of this act to limit the parties to the amount of proof herein specified; but other and additional testimony may be taken to establish the fact of the use and occupation, and the rental value of the property occupied.

Mr. Hopkins knows, also, that a Democratic President and Congress must necessarily be the creatures of a "solid South," and that no Democratic administration ever turned a deaf ear to Southern clamor. The country may as well realize, first as last, that the turning over of the Government to Democratic rule will involve the payment of damages to the South, arising out of the war, to the amount of from one to three billions of dollars. It was doubtless a perception of this fact which induced Horatio Seymour, in his late speech, to plead for the retention of a Republican majority in the Senate of the United States, in order that a possible Democratic President and House of Representatives may be held in check.

The net result of the great struggle of Tuesday renders the election of Hayes and Wheeler safe. But a Republican President must have a Republican Congress to enable him to carry out an honest, straight-forward policy. If the Democratic party can carry Congress it will have, except in appointments, the best of the bargain. The actual power of the Government lies in Congress, and if the Democrats get full control of that body they may well rejoice. We are rid of a part of the danger, but only a part. We must have a House and a policy that will put the Confederates out of the power to murder and intimidate, and practically destroy the freedom of the Republican voters of the South, and that will not vote millions of dollars for rebel damages. In one word, we want a Republican House, standing on Republican principles. We want a Congress that will support human rights; that will support the interests of the working men; that will try no new-fangled experiments in currency and finance, but will leave trade and commerce to regulate the quantity and quality of money, which, if they are left to do, will bring the country to the highest state of prosperity. We want no tinkers, but patriots and statesmen. Shall we have them? With earnest work by the Republicans of the November States we shall carry a Republican House. But let it be steadily borne in mind that every man who votes for a Democratic member of Congress, votes for Tilden. There may be hereabouts Republicans, or Liberals, or patriotic Democrats, who will never vote for Tilden, and yet they feel friendly to Hopkins and Cochran. Let such remember that a vote for either of these men is a vote for Tilden, the associate of Tweed, the patron of Morrissey, the friend and advocate of rebels, and the dodger of taxes who now owes the Government great sums of money, which, by his default, had to be levied on the pockets of men too poor to bear it. Such men as Errett and Bayne will do honor to this community, and represent intelligently its great interests. Elect them both.

The Louisville Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is, or was a few days ago, in session in that city. During the proceedings one of the members presented to the Conference the draft of a petition to the Congress of the United States in support of a claim which the Southern Methodist Publishing House of Nashville asserts against the United States for indemnity for the use and consumption of their property in 1864 and 1865. The petition, as presented, contained this sentence:

> This publishing house is one of the largest public charities in America, calculated to do vast moral and religious good to the entire nation.

According to the Louisville *Commercial*, the word "nation" aroused the sleeping ire of Hon. Willis B. Machen, ex Confederate representative and ex-United States Senator and salary-grabber, and a Democratic reformer of the Tilden school, who arose, and, remembering the great Democratic doctrine that the United States had no constitutional power to protect itself against armed rebellion, protested against the use of the word "nation" in the petition. He suggested the substitution of the term "people" as being less objectionable to the great masses. By the "great masses" he doubtless meant the White Leaguers of the South, who propose to run that part of the United States by the potent influence of the shot gun and derringer. One member expressed the hope that the change would not be made, as it would involve the conference in political questions, to which all should object. But the offerer of the petition accepted the amendment of Mr. Machen, and the paper was then approved. Here we have the deliberate judgment of an important Southern religious body that this is not a "nation," even with a small *n*. The *Commercial* well says that every day's developments accumulate evidence that the Democratic politicians of the South mean mischief if they again obtain control of the National Government.

Commenting on the admission of an English manufacturer, in a letter written from the Centennial Exposition to the London *Times*, that the United States is outstripping Great Britain in the race for industrial and manufacturing supremacy, the Philadelphia *Press* observes;

> "What we have always contended for, and what the free traders have denied, is that protection would not only elevate man in the United States and elsewhere, by paying him the best wages for his labor, but that by this very means he would make the best work, until at last our manufacturers would beat the European in their own markets, home and foreign. This argument has been resisted with an insolent presumption by the Tilden and proslavery Democrats, who, in view of the triumph and necessity of protection, stand ready under Mr. Morrison's free trade bill, to force us back into free trade and low wages, and to deprive the South of the chance to establish manufactures from the produce of her own soil."

Exactly. And in the ratio in which England's danger is imminent, will England's struggle to break down our tariff be proportionately desperate. In this attempt, too, the manufacturers of that country have the direct sympathy and countenance of the Democratic party of the United States, whose dishonest and violent denunciation in national convention of the Republican protective policy receives at least the tacit indorsement and approval of Hopkins and Cochran, both of whom voted for the free trade Speaker who appointed the free trade Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the man who introduced the bill to overthrow our tariff—framed in England and printed in the London *Trade Journal* before the members of the committee in question ever saw or heard of it!

Of course the Democrats are greatly exercised over Governor Chamberlain's proclamation ordering the disbandment of the so-called "Rifle Clubs" of South Carolina. The order, as the New York *Post* pertinently points out, is purely a State measure, and yet the Democratic advocates of State rights are bitterly dissatisfied, and accuse the Governor of a gross act of tyranny and usurpation. The Charleston *Courier* says: "If Governor Chamberlain means revolution, in heaven's name let it go on!" These words are pregnant with ominous significance. Indeed, that State is practically in a condition of war to-day. The old rebel element is coming to the front again with the old passions and perfidies and ready to take in hand the old work. They boast that they are better prepared to fight now than they were in 1861. They have organized to win. They have a Republican majority of 40,000 to overcome, and no deeds of violence and murder will be omitted that are necessary to bring about the result. Unless they are restrained by the power of the General Government there is likely to be such work in South Carolina during the present campaign as will make free institutions a mockery and a burlesque.

In England money is so cheap as to be almost a drug. A story is told, and vouched for as true, that a London banker recently complained of as a misfortune the fact that an old customer had just made a deposit of half a million of dollars. As an old customer he could not refuse his deposit, and would therefore be compelled to allow him the usual interest, but feared that he would not be able to recoup himself by the use of the amount.

There is talk of another stupendous undertaking, which is the passage from the British Channel or from the head of the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, and so save the voyage round Spain and up the Straits. The headwaters of the Loire and the Rhone come within a few miles at Lyons, and, with these natural facilities and others that may be engineered, some there are who dream of success. It looks chimerical, however.

The New York *Tribune* reflects severely upon the New York Central road for studiously concealing its condition, giving no information in its annual reports, and in its enforced report to the State Engineer barely that which the law requires. It presents a very damaging case against the road.

A Canadian lady has gone insane from fatigue and excitement while at the Centennial. Husbands should cut this out.

TUESDAY'S CONTEST

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Ohio Stands by Her Republican Record

Barnes, for Secretary of State, Certainly Elected.

A Gain of Six Republican Congressmen.

Returns from Indiana Indicate a Close Contest,

With Harrison's Chances Best for Governor.

West Virginia Republicans Claim Goff for Governor.

Democratic Majorities Everywhere Overcome or Greatly Reduced.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Steubenville, October 11.—Barnes' majority in Jefferson county is 1,023, a net Republican gain over 1875 of 125. Danford probably has 1,000 increased majority in the Sixteenth district. The Republicans elect the entire county ticket. James Patrick, Jr., the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Common Pleas Court, is elected by about 600 majority over John H. Miller. The Republicans are very jubilant to-night over the result in the State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Ironton, October 11.—The election passed off quietly, Neal, for Congress, and Harper, for Judge, Republicans, are elected. Barnes received 770 majority in Lawrence county.

By Associated Press.

Troy, October 11.—Bethel township, Miami county, Boyton 167, Finck 217; Barnes 167, Bell 218. Brown county, Barnes 2,694 votes, Bell 3 624.

Manchester, October 11.—The official vote of Adams county, Ohio, Boynton 1,921 votes, Finck 2,271 votes; Barnes 1,931 votes, Bell 2,273 votes.

Columbus October 11.—Big Island township, Marion county—Boynton, 115; Finck. 106; Barnes 128, Bell 106. Scott township, Marion county, Boynton 26, Finck 103, Barnes 25, Bell 104.

Cincinnati, October 11.—Complete returns from Hamilton county give William Bell, Democrat, for Secretary of State, 28,362; Milton Barnes, Republican, 27,636. William E. Fink, Democrat, Judge Supreme Court, 27,934; W. W. Boynton, Republican, 28,102. H. P. Clough, Democrat, Board of Public Works, 28,019; J. C. Evans, Republican, 27,451. Milton Savler, Democrat, Congress, First district, 14,099; M. F. Force, Republican, 13,500. H. B. Banning, Democrat, Congress, Second district, 14,133; Stanley Matthews, Republican, 14,138.

The Republicans elect Sheriff, County Clerk, Recorder and Commissioner. The Democrats elect the balance of the ticket. The *Gazette* claims that the vote of this county, 55,996 against 48,597 in 1875, is evidence of fraud. The *Commercial* says the most important single influence has been that of the Israelites, who have almost unanimously voted the Democratic ticket, and may be credited with the result in the Second district.

It is understood that the Republican Israelites have generally succumbed to the argument that Cincinnati has put her capital in Southern railroads and must look out for Southern trade.

The *Enquirer* says that the result in Ohio is so close that nothing definite can be given this morning. If the Republicans have carried the State their majority is not likely to reach beyond that of last year.

The *Gazette* estimates the Republican majority in Ohio at from 5,000 to 8,000.

Columbus, O., October 11.—Ohio returns indicate the election of Barnes, Republican, for Secretary of State, by a small majority. Boynton, Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, will have a much larger majority. Reliable reports from Hamilton county state that Matthews, Republican candidate for Congress, is elected over Banning by five majority.

Columbus, Ohio, October 11.—Further returns from the country show continued Republican gains, which still keep Barnes somewhat ahead of the gains made by Bell in the large cities. It now appears that if the same ratio is kept up in the remaining half of the county, the Republican gains will more than offset the loss in Cuyahoga county and make the Republican majority in the State about seven thousand.

John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, concedes the State to the Republicans.

The election of Mathews over Banning in the Second district leaves the estimate of results in the Congressional districts the same as given last night, namely, Republicans, 12; Democrats, 8; a gain of five Congressmen.

The summarized returns from Hamilton county show that Boynton, Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, runs ahead of Barnes nearly [illegible], and carries the county by 168. Boynton also runs ahead of Barnes in Cuyahoga county 400. The Republican majority in Cuyahoga county on Secretary of State, is 3,227; on Supreme Judge, 3,629.

Columbus, O., 11:55 a. m., October 11.—Hamilton county gives Bell, Democrat, Secretary of State, 728 majority; Boynton, Republican, Judge of Supreme Court, 168 majority; Cuyahoga county gives Barnes about 3,400 majority, a Democratic gain of 2,500. Footings of all precincts heard from comprising over one-half the State, including large cities, give Barnes, Republican, about 3,500 majority. The remainder of the State will increase this to 5,000. Boynton, Republican Judge, will have nearly 10,000 in the State. Indications are that the Republicans have carried the following Congressional districts: Second, Third, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth, a gain of five districts.

Columbus. October 11, 11:20 a. m.—Cuyahoga county, complete, except one precinct, shows a Democratic gain on the Secretary of the State of 2,819; on Supreme Judge, about 400 less. Very heavy gains for the Republicans in other counties offsets this. For instance, Clarke county gives 553, Warren county, 645; Highland, 305; Lawrence, 125. Every county in Garfield's district shows Republican gains.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 11.—An error in the returns from the Thirteenth ward gave 100 more votes in the First precinct for the Democratic ticket than the count of the judges. This changes the result, electing Banning and the Democratic ticket, except Recorder and Commissioner.

On the other hand, an error of 115 is claimed in the Nineteenth ward returns in favor of Matthews, which would give Matthews a majority. The official returns will be sent as soon as possible.

Columbus, October 11, 1 p. m.—Only about half a dozen additional returns have been received since the last report. These reduce Bell's net gains to 708 over gain for Barnes, leaving Barnes' majority 4,834, with nearly one-half of the country precincts to hear from. The majority for Boynton, Republican, Judge, 6,400.

Dayton, O., October 11.—Montgomery county, Bell 9,868, Barnes 8,025. Finck 9,874, Boynton, 7,918, McMahon, Democrat, for Congress, 9,890. Howard, Republican, 7,769; Fourth district, for Congress, McMahon, 2,387, Howard, 2,267; McMahon's Democratic majority 98. Two years ago it was 1,099. The Soldiers' Home gave Barnes a majority of 150 in a vote of about 1,[illegible].

Dayton, October 11.—Correct returns give Howard for Congress, in Preble, 397 majority. Howard will contest the election on the ground of bribery, fraud and illegal votes.

Columbus, October 11.—While it is impossible to-night to send official figures by Congressional districts, sufficient returns have been received here to make it certain that the Democrats have elected the following Congressman: Sayler in the First district, McMahon in the Fourth, Rice in the Fifth, Dickey in the Seventh, Ewing in the Twelfth, Southard in the Thirteenth and Finley in the Fourteenth. The Republicans have elected the following Congressmen: Matthews in the Second district, Gardner in the Third, Cox in the Sixth, Keifer in the Eighth, Jones in the Ninth, Foster in the Tenth, Neal in the Eleventh, Van Voorhis in the Fifteenth, Danford in the Sixteenth, McKinley in the Seventeenth, Monroe in the Eighteenth, Garfield in the Nineteenth and Townsend in the Twentieth. Thus the Republicans gain six Congressmen, which exactly reverses, politically, the present Congressional delegation from Ohio.

Toledo, October 11.—This district gives Cox, Republican for Congress 1,800 majority and Barnes 1,400. The Republicans elect their county ticket in full in Williams and Lucas, and the Democrats in Henry and Ottawa, with a mixed ticket in Wood county.

Columbus, October 11.—Returns indicate some doubt as to the election of Matthews to Congress in the Second district, and McMahon in the Fourth. It will probably take official count to decide these districts.

Columbus, October 11.—Complete, authentic and nearly official returns from all the counties of Ohio show the following majorities and gains: Adams, Bell 342, Republican gain 44; Allen, Bell 898, Democratic gain 129, Ashland, Bell 590, Democratic gain 40; Ashtabula, Barnes 4,324, Republican gain 194; Athens, Barnes 1,085, Republican gain 303; Auglaize, Bell 1,803, Democratic gain 13; Belmont, Barnes 162, Republican gain 236; Brown, Bell 930, Republican gain 389; Butler, Bell 2,512, Democratic gain 247. Carroll, Barnes 500, Republican gain 63; Champaign, Barnes 673, Republican gain 181; Clark, Barnes 1,540, Republican gain 543; Clermont, Bell 425, Republican gain 101; Clinton, Barnes 1,480, Republican gain 264; Columbiana, Barnes 1,216, Republican gain 250; Coshocton, Bell 647, Democratic gain 55; Crawford, Bell 1,924, Democratic gain 154, Cuyahoga, Barnes 345, Democratic gain 2,646; Darke, Bell 987, Republican gain 317; Defiance, Bell 1,305, Democratic gain 40; Delaware, Barnes 393, Republican gain 266; Erie, Barnes 27, Democratic gain 207. Fairfield, Bell 1,735, Democratic gain 182; Fayette, Barnes 572, Republican gain 137; Franklin, Bell 1,950, Democratic gain 847; Fulton, Barnes 1,036, Republican gain 45; Gallia, Barnes 774, Republican gain 54; Geauga, Barnes 2,068, Republican gain 138; Greene, Barnes 1,866, Republican gain 67; Guernsey, Barnes 780, Republican gain 292; Hamilton, Bell 728, Democratic gain 2,022; Hancock, Bell 388, Democratic gain 114; Harden, Barnes 68, Republican gain 148; Harrison, Barnes 504, Republican gain 219; Henry, Bell 882, Democratic gain 200; Highland, Barnes 250, Republican gain 205; Hocking, Bell 778, Democratic gain 90; Holmes, Bell 1,795, Democratic gain 16; Huron, Barnes 1,450, Republican gain 264; Jackson, Barnes 480, Republican gain 193; Jefferson, Barnes 1,023, Republican gain 128; Knox, Bell, 235, Republican gain 62; Lake, Barnes, 1,716, Republican gain 158; Lawrence, Barnes 770, Republican gain 133; Licking, Bell 1473, Democratic gain 52; Logan, Barnes 978, Republican gain 184; Loraine, Barnes 2,559, Democratic gain 111; Lucas, Barnes 1,098, Democratic gain 286; Madison, Bell 47, Democratic gain 132; Mahoning, Barnes 183, Republican gain 342; Marion, Bell, 671, Republican gain 101; Medina, Barnes 870, Democratic gain 39; Meigs, Barnes 1,178, Republican gain 588; Miami, Barnes 733, Democratic gain 34; Monroe, Bell 2,032, Republican gain 81; Montgomery, Bell 961, Democratic gain 147; Morgan, Barnes 284, Republican gain 84; Morrow, Barnes 351, Republican gain 221; Muskingum, Bell 198, Republican gain 132; Noble, Barnes 164, Republican gain 61; Ottawa, Bell 939, Democratic gain 220; Paulding, Barnes 65, Republican gain 61; Perry, Bell 727, Republican gain 218; Pickaway, Bell 697, Republican gain 50; Pike, Bell 578, Republican gain 32; Portage, Barnes, 718, Republican gain 173; Preble, Barnes 413, Republican gain 191; Putnam, Bell 1,535, Democratic gain 93; Richland, Bell 691, Republican gain 74; Ross, Bell 215, Republican gain 11; Sandusky, Bell 844, Democratic gain 100; Sciota, Barnes 143, Democratic gain 116; Seneca, Bell 676, Republican gain 18; Shibley, Bell 894, Republican gain 50; Starke, Bell 567, Democratic gain 312; Summit, Barnes 1,112, Republican gain 11; Trumbull county, Barnes 2,812, Republican gain 460; Tuscarawas, Bell 868, Democratic gain 79; Union, Barnes 777, Republican gain 133; Van Wert, Bell 46, Republican gain 79; Vinton, Bell 432, Republican gain 167; Warren, Barnes 1,720, Republican gain 545; Washington, Bell 146, Democratic gain 50; Wayne, Bell 598, Democratic gain 144; Williams, Barnes 150, Republican gain 14; Wood, Barnes 950, Republican gain 227; Wyandotte, Bell 581, Democratic gain 11.

Cincinnati, October 11.—There appears to be no doubt of the election of Banning in the Second district by about fifty majority, Sayler in the First district has about 600 majority. The official figures cannot be had, but the Republicans concede their election.

Columbus, October 11.—At midnight the Republicans claim and the Democrats admit the election of Barnes by 6,590 and Boynton by about 8,000.

Dayton, October 11.—Corrected unofficial returns of Montgomery county give Bell 8,986, Barnes 7,887, Finck 8,974, Boynton 7,897.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Indianapolis, October 11, 8:45 p. m.—We have returns from [illegible] townships and wards in eighty counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,488. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,476.

Indianapolis, Ind., 9:20 p. m.—We have returns from 456 townships and wards in eighty-one counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,388. The same place in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 2,166.

Indianapolis, October 11, 10:40 p. m.—We have returns from 463 townships and wards, in eighty-one counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,466. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 2,347.

By Associated Press.

Indianapolis, October 11, 10:20 a. m.—We have returns from 135 townships and wards in forty-six counties, which gives a net Republican majority of 2,318; same places in 1874 gave a net Republican majority of 538; same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,404.

Indianapolis, October 11, 11:40 a. m.—We have returns from 164 townships and wards in fifty counties which give a net Republican majority of 1,852. Same places in 1874 gave a Republican majority of 151, and same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 852.

Indianapolis, October 11.—No time—Union county completed. The Republican majority is 236; Republican gain 40; 134 precincts heard from give a net Republican gain of 1,630; corresponding gains in the State would give Harrison a gain of 14,500, as corresponds with the vote of 1874.

Indianapolis, October 11.—We have returns from 249 townships and wards in 62 counties, which give a net Republican majority of 4,196. The same places in 1874 gave a net Republican majority of 2,093. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 3,004.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 11.—We have returns from 400 townships and wards in seventy-nine counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,374; the same places in 1874 gave a net Democratic majority of 1,402. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,256.

Indianapolis, October 11, 1:30 p. m.—Returns from 220 townships and wards in 58 counties give a net Republican majority of 3,319. The same places in 1874 gave net Republican majority of 2,322. The State then went Democratic by 17,252, with a Granger vote of 16,233.

Evansville, Ind., October 11.—Ohio township, Warwick county, complete, Harrison, 409; Williams, 301; a Democratic gain on 1872 of 6 votes.

Anderson township, Warwick county, Williams, 26 majority; Republican gain of 8.

Indianapolis, October 11, 4:30 p. m.—We have returns from 346 townships and wards in seventy counties, which give a net Republican majority of 1,702. The same places in 1874 gave a net Democratic majority of 858; the same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,267.

Indianapolis, October 11.—The most reliable returns received indicate the following result for Congress: First district, Fuller, Democrat; Second, Cobb, Democrat; Third, Becknell, Democrat; Fourth, doubtful; Fifth, Brown, Republican, over Holman, by 1,500; Sixth, Robinson, Republican, re-elected; Seventh, Hanna, Republican, over Landers; Eighth, Humber, Republican, probably elected; Ninth, White, Republican; Tenth, Colkins, Republican, probably; Eleventh, Evans, Republican, Twelfth, Hamilton, Democrat, re-elected; Thirteenth, Baker, Republican, a gain of three.

Indianapolis, October 11.—From all the returns received up to this hour, the indications are that the entire Democratic State ticket is elected by a small majority, but it may require the official vote to determine the result for Governor. The Democratic State Central Committee claim that Williams' majority will be from 2,000 to 3,000. Hunter, Republican for Congress in the Eighth district, is elected by 500 majority.

The following, official and partly estimated, show majorities and gains by counties as compared with the vote of 1872: Clinton county, Democratic majority 330, Democratic gain 35; Delaware county, Republican majority 352, Republican gain 176; Warren county, Republican majority 820, Republican gain 274; Carroll county, Democratic majority 22, Democratic gain 187; Kosciusko county, Republican majority 580, Republican gain 42; Washington county, Democratic majority 711, Democratic gain 256; Adams county, Democratic majority 1,050, Democratic gain 270; Wells county, Democratic majority 85, Democratic gain 463; Union county, Republican majority, 23, Republican gain 24; Huntington county, Democratic gain 82; Henry county, Republican majority 1,773, Republican gain 104; Bartholomew county, Democratic majority 412, Republican gain 81; Cass county, Democratic majority 450, Democratic gain 9; DeKalb county, Democratic majority 190, Democratic gain 158; Elkhart county, Republican majority 264, Republican gain 178; Fulton county, Democratic majority 149, Republican gain 10; Hamilton county, Republican majority 153, Republican gain 133; Hancock county, Democratic majority 539, Republican gain 11; Howard county, Republican majority 1,050, Republican gain 86; Jay county, Republican majority 70, Democratic gain 41; Martin county, Democratic majority 468, Democratic gain 88; Pulaski county, Democrat majority 275, Republican gain 19; Putnam county, Democrat majority 541, Republican gain 62; Rush county, Republican majority 291, Republican gain 82; Steuben county, Republican majority 1,375, Republican gain 485; Wabash county, Republican majority 125, Republican gain 90; Warren county, Republican majority 960, Republican gain 414; Whitley county, Democratic majority 318, Democratic gain 139; Fayette county, Republican majority 279, Republican gain 11; Monroe county, Republican majority 120, Democratic gain 42.

Indianapolis, October 11, midnight.—We have returns from 492 townships and wards in eighty one counties, which give a net Republican majority of 145. The same places in 1872 gave a net Republican majority of 1,006.

Terre Haute, October 11.—The indications are that Williams will carry Vigo county by one hundred majority, being a Democratic gain over 1872 of 84. The Independent Greenbackers poll about 250 votes.

MR. WATTERSON SHOWS HOW YOU CAN EAT YOUR CAKE AND HAVE IT.

Louisville, October 11.—An immense and excited crowd is gathered around the *Courier-Journal* office. In answer to repeated calls, Henry Watterson said: "I am satisfied from the special telegram now in my hand that we have carried Indiana; but I beg you to remember that we nominated Tilden upon the theory, elaborately discussed and distinctly understood, that we could give the West, and so forth, to the Republicans, and still beat them." Mr. Watterson continued to explain the situation from this standpoint, that a loss of Indiana would lose Hayes Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling, W. Va., October 11.—The ticket voted is a long one, and in most places the count was abandoned until this morning. This morning the returns are very meager, but as far as received show Republican gains. Brooke county gives about its usual Democratic majority of 100. Taylor county, heretofore strongly Democratic, gives 300 Republican majority. Two townships in Wetzel county show Republican gains. Cameron township, Marshall county, shows a Republican gain of 165 over the vote of 1874. Three townships in Berkley county give 200 Democratic majority, a Democratic gain of 250. Mason county, partial returns, indicate 100 to 200 Republican majority. Jefferson county about 800 Democratic majority. Green Briar gives increased Democratic majority. Mineral county gives a heavy Democratic majority. Wood county about 250 Democratic majority. No returns are received from Ohio county yet, but it is supposed to be carried for Goff, Republican. These reports are from private sources, and official returns may entirely change them. The adjacent townships in Ohio show heavy Republican gains.

Wheeling, W. Va., October 11.—But very few returns are received from this State as yet. Those received, however, show in some few cases gains for Goff, Republican, but they are offset by still heavier gains for Matthews, Democrat. Matthews' majority will probably reach ten thousand. The Legislature will be about two-thirds Democratic this securing for them two United States Senators. The vote of this city and county are not yet reported in full. Enough is known, however, to insure the election of the entire Democratic county ticket.

SENATOR BLAINE.

Grand Ovation to Pennsylvania's Son

City Hall a Surging Sea of Heads.

Fully Six Thousand People Present.

Splendid Speech of the Maine Statesman.

Overwhelming Argument Against the Election of Tilden and the Success of the Democratic Party.

The Solid South—The Last Rebel House of Representatives—Resumption of Specie Payments—Rebel War Claims—Tilden's Peace Record—States Rights, &c., &c., &c.

A Masterpiece of Political Oratory.

[From the Daily Commercial of Thursday.]

Not since its erection has City Hall held such a dense multitude as assembled last evening to do honor to Hon. James G. Blaine, one of Pennsylvania's noblest sons, the great leader of the Republican party in the late Congress, whose giant intellect has ever been exerted for the best interests of the nation, Maine's greatest statesman. Good judges estimate the number present at fully six thousand. The gallery was crowded, there was a perfect jam at the reporters' table, the north platform was taken up by ladies exclusively, and there was literally a surging sea of heads, but though standing room was uncomfortably cramped the audience maintained excellent humor, which developed into enthusiasm as Mr. Blaine proceeded in his masterly phillippic against the heretical doctrines of the Democratic party.

Senator Blaine is a man of extremely dignified and commanding presence; his carriage, impressive; his voice clear and piercing as a clarion, and his delivery marked by strong emphasis and full, free, forcible gesticulation. He arrived in the city during the afternoon, and was escorted by the Reception Committee to the Monongahela House, where until evening he held a informal reception, which was availed of by many hundreds of our first citizens. In the evening he was escorted to City Hall by the Errett Guards and Bayne Continentals. Previous to his coming the Great Western Band delighted the audience with a series of patriotic airs. When the stir in the northeast end of the hall indicated that the orator of the evening had arrived, such a shout went up as would have done honor to the trumpeters who levelled the walls of Jericho. For fully five minutes the applause was deafening. When it had subsided, John S. Lambie, Esq., Chairman of the Republican Committee on Meetings and Speakers, read the following list of officers, who were accepted by vociferous acclamation:

President.—Thomas M. Marshall.

Vice Presidents.—Jas. K. Moorhead, John H. Hampton, Gen. A. S. Russell, John F. Jennings. Dr. Jas. King, Josiah Cohen, W. J. Friday, Charles Clark, C. J. Hussey, John Barton, C. B. Herron, John Megraw, E. M. O'Neill, Wm. Anderson, R. P. Nevin, H. J. Murdoch, August Ammon, Danny O'Neill, Chas. Arbuthnot, Joseph Dilworth, S. J. Wainwright, Jas. Littell, B. C. Christy, John McD. Crossan, Hon. Moses Hampton, John Chalfant, John A. Myler, Nelson P. Reed, John C. Harper, John N. Neeb, Jos. G. Siebeneck, Louis Fritz, Dr. John E. Snaffer, James O'Neill, A. B. Campbell, O. A. Tinsman, Joseph Walton, Colonel Henry B. Hays, Samuel Sarver, John Risher, Dr. Jas. R. Keed, Harry Oliver, Jr., Peter Keil, Jr., Lee S. Smith, G. G. Woodson, L. Googins, George McKee, H. C. Shalenberger, Wm. McQueen, John S. Williams, George W. DeCamp, Captain R. D. Humes, Colonel E. J. Allen, Wm West, R. H. Davis, R. B. Carnahan, W. H. Scroggins, T. H. Allen, R. P. Cunningham, John Herron, Colonel Wm. Espy, Wm. H. Guy, James Hultz, J. H. Walters, John R. Neeld, John Caughey, J. H. McCabe, Dr. W. J. Gilmore.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

REMARKS OF THOMAS M. MARSHALL, ESQ.

Mr. Marshall's nomination was specially acceptable. On assuming the honor he thanked the audience, and said: I have been here before now. There are a good many in the audience whom I have met before. [Cheers.] But I can assure you I have not abated one jot or tittle of the old faith. I was born and reared in the Republican party, and in my old days have not forsaken the love of my youth. [Cheers.] I came here, however, to introduce to you a son of Pennsylvania, Hon. James G. Blaine, a name known and loved from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a name cherished in the affections of Republicans all over the land from the palace to the hovel. It is my duty and my pleasure to introduce him to you. He will thrill you. He will tell you the truth, just as he was able to take up a so-called Democratic House of Representatives hold it up and spank it." [Tremendous cheering.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR BLAINE.

Senator Blaine then advanced and bowed his thanks, while the audience, as one man, expressed their delight in a torrent of applause. When calm had been restored, Senator Blaine spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am myself opposed to the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency. [Enthusiastic cheers.] I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because, under the sham and pretense of being a reformer, he conceals his association with the worst political gang that ever infested or infected the politics of America—I mean the Democracy of New York. [Cheers.] I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because, at a great crisis in the fate of his country, he proved unfaithful, and when his country lay bleeding at every pore with wounds [illegible] at hands, Mr. Tilden passed by [illegible] from rebel he had no word of [illegible] on the other side; her enemies [illegible]. [Sensation.] I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because he, more than any other Northern man, and as much as any Southern man, represents that fatal political heresy which passes under the glittering name of State rights, a heresy which has already produced one giant rebellion in this country, with all its woe and misery, and bloodshed and sacrifice, and destruction of property, and which, unless stamped out by the indignant loyalty of the American people, will reappear as the most dangerous and destructive element in the future administration of this government.

I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because, being openly and somewhat ostentatiously committed to

THE DOCTRINE OF RESUMING SPECIE PAYMENT

on the 1st of January, 1879, he broke his faith with the country, and at the dictation of the Southern rebels, who do not intend to have any specie payment in this country until they can have paper money enough to pay the Southern rebel war claims, Mr Tilden backed out and joined with them on the new crusade which is now impending over the Treasury of the United States. I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because he does not pay his income tax, and I never made the slightest reference to this until two weeks ago in Ohio, and I have in my pocket this moment a letter from a high officer of the Treasury Department of the United States, authorizing and requesting me to state that upon the best investigation thus far made, Mr. Tilden is debtor to the United States for unpaid income taxes to the amount of one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and I think, in view of this fact, every person even in this large crowd can begin to appreciate the extraordinary farce of presenting Mr. Tilden to the people in the guise of a reformer, and if Mr. Tilden's friends have no other answer to make to this brand or charge from the Treasury Department than the technical, evasive pleas which have thus far been put forward, I commend them to the prayerful perusal of the fifth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, where they will find a very instructive lesson about the terrible results that happened to some people because they held back a part of the price. [Great applause.] And, finally, I am opposed to Mr. Tilden because he is a member of the Democratic party, [applause] and I am opposed to the Democratic party, because it has outlived its usefulness, and because for forty years well nigh, or since the administration of Martin Van Buren, it has espoused no idea and advocated no measure that was not in hostility with the best interests of American civilization.

SEVENTY SOUTHERN SCAMPS.

About fourteen years ago I had the honor of being elected as a member of the House of Representatives, and the first winter I was there we had under discussion a bill providing a test oath for men who should thereafter hold office. It has since been popularly known as "the iron-clad oath." While that was under discussion in the Senate I remember happening in one day when a Senator from Indiana, a very smooth-faced, pleasant-spoken, agreeable gentleman, of whom I always speak personally in a kind sense, his name is Thomas A. Hendricks, was occupying the floor, and I well remember that Mr. Hendricks said to the Senate: "Why do you want a test oath? Let me tell you," said Mr. Hendricks with that spirit of confident prophecy which nobody but a modern Democrat can put on, "let me tell you when this rebellion is subdued, and Davis and Lee and Beauregard and Slidell and Mason and all their associates find they are defeated, they will not be bothering you asking office in the United States, but they will be seeking safety by flight; therefore, you have no need of a test oath to keep them out of office." Well, I rather thought Hendricks was right, although I voted for the test oath, but I hardly believed myself that those men would come back for office so soon, and I certainly should have assumed myself a dreamer of wild dreams if I could have imagined that I myself should remain in Congress long enough to see seventy of these men sworn in, as I did on the first Monday of December last, as members of the House of Representatives—Democratic members of the House of Representatives—seventy of these men—Captains, Colonels, Brigadiers and Major Generals of the rebel army. But they were sworn in, and sworn in under a modified oath for rebels. For while we Republicans have been charged with such cruel policy towards the South, we have absolutely modified that test oath so as to adapt it to the tender consciences of the rebels; and while every loyal man from the North, who is compelled to answer that he never did rebel and never intended to rebel, took this oath without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, these Southern scamps were allowed to take their seats on the simple promise that they would behave well hereafter. Well, they came in, those seventy Southern scamps, and took off their hats and hung up their coats and sat down in their chairs, took possession of the House of Representatives, and made themselves perfectly at home.

ABSOLUTE SOUTHERN RULE.

Well, these men, as I say, were mustered in or sworn in, and they took possession of the House of Representatives, and they ruled absolutely—more unquestionably than they ruled the North under the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. I repeat that from that hour to this one hundred and ten Northern Democratic members sat at the feet of these seventy Southern men, obediently taking lessons from them. Now the House of Representatives exercises power through its committees. That distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, pronounced committees the very essence of the power of the House. There were thirty-one great standing committees to be appointed, and these thirty-one committees take in the entire cycle of your legislation; your army, your navy, your Indian affairs, your foreign affairs, your tariff, your internal revenue, and every interest of the United States Government is entrusted to these thirty-one standing committees.

Now, there were seventy of them, and of Northern Democrats there were one hundred and ten, making one hundred and eighty in the House, and giving them a majority of some seventy. The seventy Southern Democrats had behind them about thirteen million people. These one hundred and ten Northern Democrats, representing the entire North on behalf of the dominant party in the House, had behind them about thirty-two million people, and when they came to organize the House by dividing the committees, they found thirty-two standing committees to be organized. These seventy Southern men, having behind them about thirteen million people, which is less than one-third of the people of the United States, ought to have been content with about one-third of the committees; and, if the Northern Democrats had had the spirit that they ought to have shown, they would have taken two-thirds; but as a matter of fact these seventy Southern men took control of twenty-one out of the thirty-one committees, and left the hundred and ten Northern Democrats in control of ten committees. And they sat down and took it very quietly, and when little Sammy Cox, of New York, was twitted of it, and taunted of it on the floor of the House he said the Democrats were glad it was so: "Thank God," said Uriah Heep, "Master David, I am humble," [laughter,] and he seemed to speak the spirit that animated the Northern Democratic party in the House when he said it.

THEY CHANGE THE RULES.

Well, as soon as they got their committees organized, they set to work to legislate, and they found before them a great body of rules that have governed the House of Representatives for ninety years. Now these rules are the outgrowth of the experience and the wisdom of all the preceding parties that have governed this country for the past ninety years. They are the results of the parliamentary experience of the two centuries in Great Britain. Among the most important of these rules, by far the most important of any, is a rule which says that upon your appropriation bill you shall not put any independent legislation. Let me explain. Here comes up your appropriation bill for the Postoffice Department, appropriating thirty-three or thirty-four million dollars to carry the mail of the United States, and pay the expenses thereof. Some man in the Committee of the Whole, where you cannot call the ayes and nays, gets up and moves to put on that bill some matter wholly foreign to it—some independent legislation which can not go through on its own merits, but it will go through probably, if you can get it put on an appropriation bill and they put it in the Committee of the Whole, where you cannot call the ayes and nays, and that bill comes before the House, and the House is put in what you call in legislative parlance, "The Devil's Crossroads," and you have either got to vote for the infamous thing attached to the bill, or you have got to vote against any money for carrying the United States mail, and by voting against that independent measure, you simply vote against the appropriation for the Postoffice Department. So the Rule of the House says that thing shall not be done, and in all appropriation bills there shall be no independent legislation. Well, the first thing the Democrats did was to change that rule and they said that any legislation whatever might be put on an appropriation, provided only it was a measure of retrenchment, provided it retrenched public expenditures; they tried to give a sugar coating to the pill, but they could not deceive the Republicans about it: all Republicans voted against a change of the rule and the Democrats all voted for it, but the rule was changed and now is a rule of the House—that you may put anything you choose on an appropriation bill, and I said at the time and I say here to you now that that opens the door to the most dangerous corruption in legislation that any rule possibly could suggest. Well, under that rule we came very soon to what we know in the House as

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

It is an appropriation that contains all the charities of the general government. It contains the appropriation for the Insane Asylum for the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy who have no State residence. It contains the appropriation for Marine hospitals for sick and disabled sailors on the Atlantic, the Pacific and Gulf coasts, and upon the chain of your great lakes. It contains the appropriation to bring home shipwrecked Americans from distant barbarous coasts. It contains the appropriation for your great lighthouse system that gives eyes to the ocean and to your lakes, and warns the mariner of his danger by night.

REPEAL OF SUPERVISORS' LAW OF 1869.

Well, this bill of charities was under consideration, and up jumps a Democrat, under instruction from his party caucus, and moves to amend that bill by putting on an amendment to repeal the Supervisors' law of 1869. Well, the House all looked up surprised. They said, "What in the world has this appropriation bill of charities got to do with the Supervisors' law of 1869?" and they looked around a good deal surprised. Now, probably, some of you don't know what the Supervisors' law of 1869 was. Let me tell you. In 1868, it is now an admitted fact that the State of New York was carried by fraud for John T. Hoffman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and that, by fraud, the electoral vote of that State was given to Horatio Seymour. That is not denied now. That is what is called in New York an open secret politically. Well, who was the author of that fraud? I want to be carefully reported on that point, if I am not in anything else. Well, I don't say that Tilden was, but Horace Greeley, the last candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, says that Samuel J. Tilden, the present candidate, was the author of that fraud, and therefore the Democrats cannot deny it on the ground of illegal testimony. They ought not to discredit Mr. Greeley in his grave. And Mr. Greeley says that the origin of that—the way that fraud was perpetrated—was under this letter, a letter which you have all read, but which you cannot hear too often, because if you want to get the catechism of political rascality by heart, in order to avoid it, just get this letter of Samuel J. Tilden's by heart. Now here is the letter which Samuel J. Tilden addressed to some Democrats in the rural counties of New York, just a week before the election of 1868:

Rooms of the Democratic State Committee.
New York City, October 27, 1868.

My Dear Sir: Please at once to communicate with some reliable person in three or four of the principal towns or in any city of your county, and request him, expenses duly arranged for at this end, to telegraph William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, at the very minute of closing the polls, without waiting for a count, such person's estimate of the result. There is, of course, an important object to be obtained, (says Mr. Tilden,) by a simultaneous transmission at the hour of closing the polls, without longer waiting. Opportunity can be taken of the usual half hour's lull, in telegraphing communications. before the lines are absorbed with Associated Press reports.

Yours very respectfully,
Samuel J. Tilden.

Now, I take it, there is not a boy in this crowd ten years of age, who is not wise enough to read that letter between the lines, and who does not fully understand, as Mr. Tilden expected his friends in the country would understand when they read that letter; and that was just as though Mr. Tilden had said in so many words, as follows:

My Dear Sir: You and I know the rural counties of New York are nearly all Republican by large majorities, and we greatly fear that this year they will be a little worse than ever. But, if at the very minute of the closing of the polls you will telegraph us what those majorities are, telegraph William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, so as to give him a half hour's start, he has got a voting machine here that will grind out enough votes to beat all the rural counties of New York together.

Now, that is just what Mr. Tilden meant by that letter—and what everybody understood he meant by that letter. And they did understand it, and they telegraphed, and a fraudulent vote was ground out to the extent of 40,000, and they declared the State carried by 10,000 majority for John T. Hoffman and for Mr. Seymour for President. It would have been 30,000 Republican majority had there been an honest count.

Now, the next thing. This fraud sunk deep in the mind of Horace Greeley, and he addressed a letter to Mr. Tilden—a most pointed and certain letter, a letter which few men but Mr. Greeley could write, for as an editor he never had his equal on the American Continent. But if he was not a success as a Democratic candidate for President, but as an editor he was peerless—Mr. Greeley addressed an open letter to Samuel J. Tilden, and said to him in effect, "Samuel, thou art the man. Without the shadow and protection of your respectability, this fraud never could have been committed." And he went on to detail the enormity of the fraud. He said, "You and I, Mr. Tilden, were young men in 1840; you were for Van Buren and I for Harrison; we lived in the lower ward of New York, next to the battery; that ward was densely populated at that time; it had dwelling houses and merchants and [illegible] and sailors and mechanics and seamen [illegible] there in large numbers, and we canvassed [illegible] ward industriously and got out [illegible] could be got out, and the total [illegible] you know Mr. Tilden," vote was 9,214 and [illegible] years ago that said Mr. Greeley [illegible] has been given ward became depopulated [illegible], and [illegible] up to warehouses and offices [illegible] body sleeps there nights—nobody [illegible] found there nights except night watchmen [illegible] and yet you, or your friend Tweed, under your sanction, has had a Democratic majority in that ward of 22,500." Mr. Greeley said the thing must not be done, and the way to stop it was to pass a law, so far as national officers were concerned, appointing a supervisor on the part of the United States, to be present when national officers were to be chosen, and to sit down alongside of the election officers to see that there was a fair count, and an honest declaration. Mr. Greeley, I say, was the author of that law; it was his agitation that produced that law; and we passed that law in the Forty-first Congress. And that law in brief, is that in every city of 20,000 inhabitants, when any respectable number of voters will make oath that they do not believe that they can have a fair count with the existing State officers of election, the General Government will appoint a supervisor to be present and sit down beside them, and see that there is a fair count and an honest election. Now, I do not think it is putting it too strong to say that any man who objects, confesses himself, so far as that is concerned, to be a political scoundrel in advance; because, if he intends to have an honest count, why should we object to have an honest witness on the part of the United States Government present. The United States Government is the party most interested, as it does not assume to send a supervisor anywhere except where a national officer is to be chosen; and it has a right to do it. And I mention here, with peculiar pride, that in the New England States we have twelve or fourteen cities of 20,000 and upwards; they are all Republican cities, and to this day, there has never been a Democrat, so far as I know, that has ever been reckless enough, or rash enough, to make oath that he did not believe he could have a fair count or an honest declaration of the vote in those cities; and we have never had a supervisor sent there, because nobody ever said he was needed. But at the same time you cannot find an intelligent Republican in the city of New York that is not willing to swear, on the Holy Evangelists, that it is impossible to get a fair count in that city unless you have a supervisor present—absolutely impossible!

We passed the law, and it went into effect, and in 1872 we got a reasonably fair count, and we elected General Grant, and carried the State of New York for him, because we got a fair count, and Mr. Greeley was the man who was beaten. But I will say, over Mr. Greeley's grave, as I would have said when alive, that I believe he would have a great deal rather been beaten by an honest count than have been elected by fraud.

Well, now, that is the supervisors' law; and when this bill of charities was up—this Sundry Civil Appropriation bill—the appropriations for the charities, benevolences, beneficences and kindnesses of the Federal Government, up gets a Democrat, under instruction of a party caucus, and moves a repeal to the supervisors' law in this appropriation bill. What connection, under the canopy of the heavens, has the charities and light-house system of the United States with the supervisors' law? The minute that amendment was made a Republican got up and said. "Why, I object to that on a point of order, because this, under your new rule, is not in order. You say you shall not have any general legislation on any appropriation bill, except it be a retrenchment; and the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, whose name I have never remembered, and never want to recollect, for I cannot have any respect for him, overruled the point of order and said this was a measure of retrenchment because—and I want you to take in the full wisdom of that Chairman—because, he said, if you repeal the Supervisors' law you would not have to pay the Supervisors. [Laughter.] There was retrenchment for you! And I thought, under that decision, you might have dissolved the whole government of the United States that afternoon. That amendment went on the bill; it was voted on the bill by a party vote; and for sixty-four days they held it on, intending to weary and worry and bully the Senate into conceding it. Having had some experience in legislation, both State and National, I am compelled to say that I never saw or heard of anything so infamous as that bill. Just take that home for Sunday reflection. What did these men do? They took by the throat all the charities of the Government of the United States and held them up and shook them, and said in effect, "You shall not have one dollar to spread a cot in a marine hospital, or for a sick or disabled seaman or steamboatman; you shall not have one dollar to bring home starving Americans from foreign States or the stranded sailor from a barbarous coast; you shall not have one pint of oil to light your beacons on lake or ocean, to warn the mariner of the dangers that surround him; you shall not have any of these beneficences of the General Government until you agree that you will give us the repeal of the Supervisors' law, in order that we may cheat enough in the State of New York to give the vote of that State to Samuel J. Tilden."

A voice—How did Hopkins vote on that bill?

I don't know, but I don't know of any Democrat that didn't vote for it. [Loud cheers.]

The Senate, thank God, is an independent body and has got a very comfortable chamber, and each Senator has got a very comfortable chair, and they just sat back in their chairs, and said, in effect, to the House of Representatives: "Gentlemen, such infamous legislation as this can't go. We propose to sit here until we celebrate the second Centennial of American Independence, if necessary," and so they were foiled, and the Supervisor's law is still on the statute book, and we propose, under it to have a fair count in New York in November next. [Prolonged applause.]

Now the next bill that came up under this mode of legislation was the

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL,

and I am detailing to you this new-fangled mode of legislation, which was introduced by the Confederate House of Representatives. The Army Appropriation bill came up, and if you should read any Democratic newspapers and hear any Democratic speeches, I have no doubt you will be greatly struck with the idea of the danger that surrounds the people of the United States to-day of a military despotism. There is a great military despotism impending over this country. The democrats say that the enormous standing army you have got is threatening your liberty. Just think of it! We have got thirty-eight States and nine Territories; we have got a country larger than all the continent of Europe; fifteen thousand miles of ocean coast; eleven States quasi disturbed, and a vast frontier all threatened by hostile Indians; and for all these things, with forty-five million people, we have absolutely got the terrific army threatening the liberties of the people consisting of twenty-five thousand men! [Applause]. Is is not frightful? Why, in the Democratic city of New York it takes three thousand policemen, one-eighth of the army of the United States, to keep your pocket and mine from being picked between the depot and the hotel when we visit that city—one-eighth of the entire army of the United States. Let me tell you how that army bill came. When the war closed, eleven years ago, there were more than a million men on the rolls of the army, and they went back to the avocations of civil life, better men for having aided in saving the country. I doubt not many of them are now within the sound of my voice. And then came up the question of what should be

THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT

of the United States. By the act of July 28, 1866, it was fixed at 25,000 men. Well, we found when we came to pass that act that a great change had come over this country; four millions of men that were slaves at the beginning of the war were made free men and had become citizens; two hundred thousand of these colored men had done good service in the ranks of your army; they had fought well, they had done their best, and no man can do more; they had bled freely; thousands of them had died; they were good soldiers. I heard General Ben Harrison say the other day in Indiana, that at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, he saw the handsomest race he ever witnessed, where a colored brigade got after a brigade of Hood's army, and he said he never saw men in his life that he thought could run as fast as that colored brigade could, but they did not overtake the rebels. [Applause.] When we came to make this army in 1866, looking at these colored men and what they had been and what they had done, Congress thought that they had the right to wear the uniform of the United States, and a certain number of those regiments, both of cavalry and of infantry, were made by law to be composed of colored men. They have worn the uniform of the United States since, and have done good service as soldiers and are in the army to-day, and yet this House of Representatives passed a law driving the colored regiments out of the army. It was defeated in the Senate, and at the same time Mr. John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, put in a bill repealing the clause of the army bill which forbid any man that had been in the Confederate army from ever holding a commission in the army of the United States; so that the spirit of this Congress is to drive the colored man, faithful to the Government, who did his best for it, out of the army, and to bring back the Confederate, who had done his best to destroy this Government, into the army of the United States. That is the spirit of it.

Of course you will vote to send Democratic representatives to Congress! [Cries of "No! no!"]

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

But if you want to make a Democrat show a little profanity, if you want to be a little sinful in that respect, just have a little something to say about war claims, and see how he will abuse you, see how he will tell you the Republican speakers are lying, misrepresenting and falsifying the record. They will all tell you the Constitution is so amended that you can't pay the claims. It is absurd, they say: the Constitution forbids it.

Now, my friends, the Constitutional amendment forbids the payment of the first two classes of claims. The Constitution, in the third clause of the Fourteenth amendment, forbids the payment of any of the debt of the rebel Government or any of the State debts, and it also forbids the payment of any losses incurred by the emancipation of slaves. Now, for the sake of the argument, I will admit that that class of claims is barred and cannot be paid, although I think I could show you how they could get around it, but I will admit that this class of claims is barred and cannot be paid, and, when I admit that, I have not touched the shell of the egg of the controversy. I have not touched the controversy that is talked at Washington to-day. That controversy is whether there shall be paid all the losses of the war to the Southern men—whether you will pay them for the corn, wheat, flour, oats, hay and fodder, and for the houses, churches, towns, brikges, fences, farms, railroads and culverts, and all the innumerable destruction that went in the wake of the Union army. They come up now and ask that you pay for these. They ask that these be paid for, then some gentleman might ask why did not you forbid the payment of such claims. Why, when you were making the Fourteenth amendment, didn't you forbid the payment of that class of claims? I will tell you why. I know perfectly well when that amendment was adopted; I know something about the discussion that produced it, and I state here now that at that time, in 1866, it had never entered the mind of man to conceive the length and breadth and heighth and depth of the insolence and impudence that could demand even on the part of the Democratic party that we should pay their side of the expenses of this war. [Laughter.] Never! If we had conceived such a state of affairs we would have put in the prohibition, but it never entered a mind to conceive it.

Then some Democrat will get up and say: "Why, yes, oh! why certainly there are bills there; a great many Republicans put in bills. You put in one yourself," they say to me. Certainly I did, but what of it? They confound the question, and I want to make as many of this large crowd hear that distinction as I can. The Government of the United States recognizes its obligation to pay the losses of every loyal man—mark that! If you in Pennsylvania were called upon to contribute anything—you men of Pennsylvania, whether you are Republicans or Democrats, were called upon to contribute anything to the United States army during the war, you are entitled to your pay for it, and every loyal man in the North is entitled to his pay if he contributed. If a man was true to the government in the South he should be treated just as liberally and just as well by the government as if he lived in the North. That is not the question. The question is whether you are going to pay these claims to the men that were trying to destroy your government? That is the point; and then they come up and say, why, you put in a claim from the North. Why, certainly. In 1871 we established what is known as the Southern Claims Commission, composed of three competent men. They are now in session at Washington and have been for five years. They have passed upon claims and the government has [illegible] them to loyal men in the South amounting to two million [illegible] six or seven hundred thousand dollars. In this Southern Claims Commission the very act establishing it requires that a man presenting a claim shall establish his loyalty to the government as the initial step in that proceeding. And they attempt to confuse the two sides of the question, gentlemen. Now, the idea that the Government of the United States can turn around to-day and pay every person for losses sustained during the war who was trying to destroy your government is perfectly absurd. Why, what did you send your armies down South for under Grant and Sherman? Did you send it down there to protect rebel lives in the army? You sent it down there to kill as many of these rebels as existed in the army. You sent it down there to use just as much property as was wanted.

AMAZING CONVERSIONS TO LOYALTY.

When the Southern Claims Commission was established claims began to pour in freely. It is astonishing what a revival there was in the South—very remarkable how many loyal men turned up from that section. I remember that Ben. Wade, of Ohio, made a trip through the Southern States about that time, from Lynchburg, Va., to Jackson, Miss., and every man he met said he had been loyal during the war, until he reached the latter point, where he was introduced to a Confederate General and Colonel. Shaking them vigorly by the hand, he exclaimed: "I am delighted to meet men of your great prowess. At last I have found that brave army which for four long years resisted the combined efforts of the armies of the North!" [Laughter and applause.]

Shortly after the establishment of the Southern Claims Commission the Government was fortunate enough to come into possession of the rebel archives, both of the States in rebellion and of the Confederacy. The purchase price was $75,000. They are contained in a building at Washington as large as this great hall, and an annual appropriation of $5,000 is applied for the purposes of indexing and alphabetically arranging them. The very moment a rebel scamp presents his claim before the Commission, reference is made to these archives for his record on the score of loyalty. But this rebel House of Representatives last year refused to make the usual appropriation for this important bureau, and it was only after President Grant had called their attention to their delinquency, in a special message, and after they had been coerced in a Committee of Conference, that they added the item to the Appropriation bill. But then you know the rebel House of Representatives was for economy! [Laughter.]

Well, now, to-day we have pending in the House of Representatives a bill which I will read to you, and this bill comprehends so much and so fully the whole question that there is no need for going into individual bills. This bill, just passed in the House of Representatives, will suffice: "House of Representatives, Bill No. 2,364. Be it enacted that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to allow reasonable compensation to all citizens—" to all citizens—not to the loyal citizens, but to all citizens—of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the United States army or any part thereof,"—wherever the army camped, whatever house the General slept in, whatever road the army had traveled over. Why, they will be collecting pay for the very bridges the army passed over the Southern rivers on during the time of the civil war. "Provided that the affidavit"—now listen—"provided that the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the competent testimony of any reputable citizen, shall be sufficient proof to establish the fact of the use and occupation of said property of the army." Now, give me that law, or give any man that law, and he can bankrupt the Treasury of the United States. The claimant puts in his claim and swears to it, and then he brings up a reputable citizen. How do you know whether the fellow is reputable or not? All you have got to do is to get men to hunt in couples, and one will swear the other's claim is just, and that he was loyal. All that Petroleum V. Nasby would have to do when he put in his claim would be to find Bascom, who kept the corner grocery, and he would swear he knew it was a just claim, and the claim would go through. Now, I say, under that bill you can bankrupt the Treasury of the United States, that wherever the army fed or rested or marched, whatever they used for food or shelter, wherever they camped, the Government of the United States must pay for it. What is to prevent, I would like to know, collecting of Grant on that very ground for the Appomattox field on which he received the surrender of Lee? Where are you going to stop? On what principle are you going to stop that? The whole Democratic party are thoroughly wrong on that question, gentlemen. Why, Senator Bayard, of Delaware,—I make this statement with great deliberation—Senator Bayard, of Delaware, an especial favorite of the Democratic party, and an especial favorite of the Southern wing of it, said in an official report made by him to the Forty-second Congress, that the Southern States had the moral, legal right to demand from the United States the assumption and payment of their State debts that had been contracted since the reconstruction acts were passed, and he stated they would amount to hundreds of millions of dollars. Now, that is Senator Bayard, a man of very high standing in the Democratic party, and when people talk about this being a menace, a mere talk, a mere sham, all I ask is, if this was not so, not in earnest, why do they put those bills in? Do they put those bills in merely to play with, merely for sport? Don't they know as well as you or I that it is by its being placed upon the calendar of the House, and read by the people of the whole country, prejudicing them in the minds of the loyal North—don't they know they take great risks when they put them in? They put them in, gentlemen, because the sentiment behind them is so unanimous and intense that they cannot resist it. Talk with any Southern man in a candid frame of mind, and he will tell you that is the reason.

Here is a case: Three weeks ago last Thursday a decision was rendered in the United States Circuit Court in Maine against Neal Dow, Colonel of the Thirteenth Maine Regiment. It appears that in 1862, while his regiment was in Louisiana, some of Colonel Dow's men went foraging and secured sugar and other needed supplies. Suit was brought against Colonel Dow, in a Louisiana court. Judgment was taken by default, Colonel Dow being with his command in the field, and utterly unable to respond to the summons, and certainly not dreaming that civil suits could be brought in the country of the insurgents against officers of the invading army of the Union. The case was appealed to the United States Court at Portland where the decision of the Louisiana court was affirmed and the claim declared valid by Judge Clifford, Judge Clarke dissenting. In consequence of this decision the case will go to the Supreme Court. Should this claim against Neal Dow be valid, why may not judgments be obtained against any other Union officer or soldier? All that will prevent the collection of such claims through the courts is the statute of limitations, and the Democrats, if they get into power, can repeal that. Look at the terrible consequences that would result from such a course! It would pave the way to the legalization of a mass of claims that would bankrupt individuals and involve the Government in a further debt of nearly $700,000,000! This amount is stated on good authority.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The question connects itself with a still graver question, if possible, or they, united together, make one of great gravity. It connects itself with the currency. Now, Mr. Tilden himself, if he may be trusted with sincerity, is a specie payment man. When the Congress of the United States passed the act of January 1875, for the resumption of specie payment in 1879, Mr. Tilden got the New York Legislature to pass an act in conformity with that, and to place New York in harmony with the general government; and just as soon as he found the Southern Democrats, on whom he relied for his nomination, would not stand by him, he backed out of it; and the Southern Democrats do not intend that there shall be specie payments—I repeat that the Southern Democrats and those who have control of that party do not intend that this country shall have specie payment. Why? Why, of course they know just as well as they know anything, that when we pay our taxes, and are doing our business on a gold and silver basis, which means economy, personally, domestically, State, municipal and national—they know that taxes will never be collected in this country to pay rebel claims, but they hope by keeping the question of paper money open, keeping the greenback bag open at both ends, that the rebel claims can go in at one end and a paper money of some sort be manufactured at the other to pay them with, and we, in the end, will have to take care of the paper money. Now, that is what they mean. I know there is a class of gentlemen in this country, and I am sorry to say you meet with them in the Republican party, who have something like a congestive chill whenever you mention specie payment. Well, now what is specie payment? Why, all I understand specie payment to be is, that the United States shall do precisely what you and I have always got to do—pay its debts. That is the whole of it, and this day and hour the United States presents the most extraordinary spectacle that any nation ever presented in the world. The United States has two classes of paper—If I may use the illustration—time notes and due bills. The bond of the United States is its time note; the greenback is its due bill. The time notes of the United States will be sold, are being sold, at a rate of interest lower than any nation under the canopy of the Heaven can negotiate loans for, with the single exception of Great Britain. We can borrow money in any quantity at four and one-half per cent., and very likely at four per cent. interest, and while that is being done the due bills of the United States are kicked around the street at ten, twelve and fourteen per cent. discount. What would you think of a merchant if you were to ask what his credit is, and the man who knows him best says, "Oh, if you will get him on a time note for four months and three days of grace at two o'clock at the bank, he will be there and pay it, but his due bill is not worth a curse, he does not pay any attention to that at all." Now, that is the position these men want to put the United States in.

Now, the Republican party has been maligned and abused for being the bondholders' party. How often you have heard that we have been paying gold to the bondholders and rags to the people. That has been the cry for the past ten years. Well, we have been paying gold to the bondholders. Gold has been at a premium and the interest on the bonds high—six per cent. But the interest is getting down and the premiums low. The Republican party never did have but one reason for paying gold on the bonds, and that was they had solemnly promised, on behalf of the Government of the United States, that they would do it. I admit, to the average Democrat, that does not weigh a great deal; but it did weigh conclusively with the Republican party, and they have kept faith, and now on the first of January, 1879, they say to every man in this country, rich and poor, high and low, black and white, capitalist and laborer, mechanic and merchant—every man who ever holds the promise of the United States, whether it is bond or greenback, shall have the specie for it if he wants it—if he wants it.

I hear it said often, and I quite agree with it, that the greenback is the best paper currency we ever had. Granted. There is just one thing lacking in the greenback to make it a sound and reliable currency, and that is that each dollar shall have one hundred cents in it. That is all there is about it. That is the whole of it. And yet if you were to hear the talk of some of the specie payment man, you would suppose when the day arrived for resumption that the greenbacks are, in some way or other, going to mysteriously disappear in a night, and we shall have no money with which to do business. I do not pretend to be a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but I want to live until 1872, and I say when that day is reached there will not be $2,000,000 taken out of the United States Treasury in gold. The very moment you know you can get the gold for your greenbacks you don't want it. [Great applause.] You want your greenbacks to be worth the gold, and to bring the gold if you desire it. But if the greenback is as valuable as gold, you prefer the greenback. Now, I have related several times an instance in my experience. I was at California on a visit in 1873 for two or three months, and I took some checks along for my expenses, and the morning after I got there I went down to the Bank of California and drew a $300 check, and I had not seen gold for a good while, and when the cashier asked me how I would take it, I said, "In gold, if you please, sir," and he gave me thirty ten-dollar gold piece, and I thought I liked the sight of it, and I put it down in my trowsers pocket; but I had not walked but a square before it began to feel so heavy, and I thought I would see if it would not feel a little lighter in the other pocket. I carried it there awhile, and it began to grow heavy again. Then I divided it, and got part in my vest pocket, and and in my trowsers' pocket, and even then it became burdensome, and half an hour afterwards I went back to the bank and said, "For Heaven sake, can you give me some good bills for this gold?" [Laughter.] And I venture that it will be the experience of every American, that when once he finds he can get the gold, he will not want it; but still you want the greenback to be worth the gold.

Now, I do not intend to go into a long currency discussion, or speak harshly of any man's views, but I cannot avoid losing patience with this sort of talk about an increase of currency. A Representative from Michigan, who used to be a Republican, came up to me one day in the House, and said, 'Look here, wheat is selling in Detroit at $1 40 a bushel. It ought to be worth $3 00, and it would if you would give us currency enough." Said I. "Why do you stop at $3 00? Why do you not have $10? You can do it just as easy if you will make your money mean enough, but you are not making your wheat any better; you are simply making your money meaner. That is all. You can have the price it brings just as large as you want it." [Laughter and applause.] There is not a single man dealing in wheat or any other staple but that has to learn his first lesson in finance, a lesson he will know to his [illegible] cost if he does not learn and be governed by it, that even during the whole greenback period your commodities were sold on a gold basis. All the staples, all the products of this great Western country, of which Pittsburgh is the gateway, are sold on a gold basis. There was a good deal of this feeling I am told, in Toledo. I was up there and asked some of those gentlemen about it; I said, "You cannot make a large transaction in wheat in Toledo without telegraphing to New York, and they cannot make a large transaction in New York until they telegraph to the Liverpool Corn Exchange, and there you strike a gold basis. You cannot settle the price of wheat in San Francisco, or Toledo, without a knowledge of the European market. You have got to come down to the hard pan of gold prices of the world. You may delude yourselves with the idea that you are getting a higher price for your commodities, but you are not. You are only making yourselves believe so, and you are raising on yourself the price of other things all the time; and in this great Western country, with its remarkable production, whose raw products are the astonishment of the world, you are producing gold articles all the time, and if there is anybody that can make money out of the greenback and a depleted currency, it is we people down East, who are engaged in manufacturing something that can be forced up by artificial process. You have got to submit, gentlemen, to the markets of the world, and you cannot get out of it. You hear a mighty deal of nonsensical talk about it. You will hear men tell you that a silver dollar is a dollar because the Government stamped it. So it is a dollar in name; and they tell you it derives its whole value from the fact that the Government has stamped it. That is the greatest nonsense in the world. All that the Government stamp makes it, is, for a certain amount, it is legal tender, and you are bound to take it if I owe you a debt, but it does not add one tithe to the value of that piece of silver.

Some gentleman says, you stamp that piece of paper with the Government stamp and the paper is just as much a dollar as that silver dollar is. Well, as it has been said by another and I quote it, if the Government, by putting a stamp on a dollar makes it a dollar, if putting a stamp on a bill makes it money, it is a tremendous loss to make one dollar bills. Why not have them all tens or fifties. What is the use in stopping? Why not make them all hundreds? Let us all get rich in a night if we can turn the printing press and make money. It is the greatest piece of folly in the world to make one dollar bills if that is the actual thing.

Let me tell you a historic incident that always strikes me with peculiar force when reflecting on this idea of paper being the same as precious metals. When the British conquered India under Lord Clive something over a hundred years ago, they found, after the battle of Plassey, the largest collection of coin probably that has ever been seen on the earth's surface. They found there coins over twelve and thirteen centuries old: coins that went way back to the ancient Byzantine empire, Constantinople; the Empire of Charlemagne; the Florintine edicts of mediæval Italy; that went around the Cape of Good Hope with Vasco da Gama; that went over the Bosphorus in the barques of the Crusaders. They were all seized by Lord Clive, and sent home to the East India Company in London, and every solitary coin that was sent over had as accurate, absolute and determinate a value in Lombard and Leidenhal streets as the royal sovereign that had dropped from the mint that day. I would like to have seen just about that time somebody appear in London with a piece of paper containing the promise of the ancient Byzantine Emperor, old Charlemagne or some Florentine edict of the middle age. [Laughter.] The whole thing is nonsense. I wish I had—and I certainly have as much faith, and hope in the future of the American nation and the perpetuity of civil liberty as any one—I wish I had an assurance throughout my life and when my life ends that every institution on this continent will last as long as the intrinsic value of gold or silver. In the very second chapter of Genesis, at the very outcrop of inspiration, and the first of recorded history, Moses tells us that the gold of the land of Havilah is good, and it has held its rank to this day, and I fear, gentlemen, long after every nation on the globe may have crumbled and become forgotten, as the ruins of Minerva are to-day, that gold and silver will hold their value among those who people this earth in these distant ages afar off. You cannot separate yourself from it.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

What do we hear from the Democrats. One of their leading doctrines is that of free trade—a doctrine that, if it prevailed in the nation, would bankrupt your rolling mills and paralyze the industries of this great city. The St. Louis platform contains a free trade plank, and there is pending in Committee of the Whole in the House a free trade bill introduced by a Democrat. In this manner the Democrats of Pennsylvania propose to improve the times! Your great city and great State were built up on protection. And, by the way, I have a pretty good protection record myself, as my friend General Moorhead, who served in Congress with me, can testify. [The Speaker closed his discussion of the tariff question by warning the people against sending Democrats to Congress, as they were all committed to free trade by the St. Louis platform.]

TILDEN'S WAR RECORD.

I will go back to Tilden. There is just one thing I want you to remember about Tilden. One great sin that Tilden committed that he will never be forgiven for in this world, and I am greatly afraid not in the world to come, though we don't propose to follow him there. [Laughter and applause.] You remember in 1861, when all this country went wild with enthusiastic patriotism over the old flag when Sumter was fired on? We got together with one accord and pledged our lives and fortunes and sacred honors, and every loyal man did what he could at the front or at home, and the minute we got through holding the first series of meetings—just such meetings as this and larger—the first thought of every thoughtful man was, how does the city of New York stand?

That was of great consequence. New York was a Democratic city. It voted against Lincoln. New York was the financial center of the continent. The press of New York was the most influential on the continent, even more so than it now is. But, more important than all, New York was the place from which European public opinion was formed as to this country, and it was very important that European public opinion should be right on this question. If you go to Europe you know very well that you never see any papers there except the New York papers, and European public opinion with reference to our affairs is formed on New York, just as we form our opinion of English affairs upon what is done in London, and upon French affairs by what is done in Paris, and on German affairs by what is done in Berlin.

So it was of vast importance that New York should be right. New York thought so too, and they got together and started a call for a great meeting to give expression to the popular feeling. They held the meeting on the 20th day of April, 1861, in Union Square, and it will be known in history as the Union Square meeting, the most momentous and important that has been held in this country since the Declaration of Independence was ratified one hundred years ago. That call was signed by every leading merchant, banker, preacher, lawyer, and doctor in New York. It was headed by a man who had been for thirty years the leading Democrat of New York, John A. Dix. In all that city there was but one man who was applied to sign that call who refused, and his name was Samuel J. Tilden. He would not even give the weight of his name for the American Union, and now he is going round getting certificates from Manton Marble and John Bigelow that he attended the meeting. At this late day he wants it understood that he attended it. Suppose he did. How do you know but what he was down there with his Democratic friend, John Morrissey, and some of the New York roughs, to see whether there was a chance to break the meeting up? Every preacher in Pittsburgh will tell you that he can count bald heads in his congregation off which the truth has been glancing for forty years, and the old sinners ain't converted yet. [Laughter and applause.] Attending a meeting is the poorest excuse I ever heard put in. Tilden is getting certificates now, that although he refused to sign the call, he attended the meeting. Everything that Tilden's name is to where we have got him pinned down he denies. This letter that I read to you he says he never wrote. He says Tweed forged it. [Laughter.] Well, Tweed is coming home, and I will ask a suspension of public opinion until we hear from him. So, when we know that Tilden was on the Committee on Resolutions at Chicago in 1864 when they nominated McClellan and voted this war a failure, he says he had nothing to do with that. Although he was on the sub-committee that framed the resolutions, he says he didn't consent to them, and as soon as he got home he went to McClellan's back door and told him not to mention them in his letter of acceptance. Now he has got a private pigeon hole, under the care of Manton Marble and John Bigelow, in which there are a lot of speeches that he prepared, but never had an opportunity to deliver. They say now that Tilden would have been glad to say, if he had had an opportunity to say, what would have been a first rate thing to say at that particular time, but he never got an opportunity to say it. [Laughter.] And that is the record on which he wants to go.

THAT BLOODY SHIRT.

Now there is one thing about the Republican and Democratic parties. I have been discussing merely measures. I have not been trying to shake the bloody shirt. I have been telling you about what they are doing now, not what they did a good while ago; I have been telling you about what Congress has been doing during its last session; about present measures. If I chose to shake the bloody shirt, I would first put two things in your mind to remember, and I want to put two facts in your mind, in order that you may remember them. [Voices—"Speak it. Let's have them."] The Democrats will tell you they had a peaceful election in Mississippi, last year, and redeemed the State from the Republicans. The Republicans have got 40,000 majority if every man is allowed to vote without fear or intimidation. Well they considered it a peaceful election. Now, I undertake to say as a matter of official record and official proof, that there were more men murdered in that peaceful election in Mississippi—and when I say more men murdered I mean more Republicans—than have ever lost their lives in all the election broils and scrimmages and rows that have occurred in all the free States, at national, municipal and State elections from George Washington down to this day. Now, take all the free States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and put all the election disturbances together we have had in ninety years, and they do not amount to a tithe, I will say certainly not a half, of what was done in the peaceful Democratic election down in Mississippi.

I notice by a Democratic paper that Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina is disarming the whites and leaving them at the mercy of the blacks down there [laughter]: like that tremendous massacre, where the bloodthirsty negroes where rushing for the mountains and the panic-stricken whites following them as fast as they could go; like that terrible outrage, when Vicksburg was invaded, that we sent a committee down to investigate—when Vicksburg was invaded by the negro mob, negroes threatening violence, destruction and murder, and there were forty-seven negro corpses found and one white man scratched! [Applause.] This is the kind of fuss you have down there. I undertake to say further that, since the surrender of Lee on the 9th of April, 1865, down to this hour, there have been more men murdered in the South than fell in the three heaviest battle-fields of the war; and I undertake to say on official documents, that the Union losses, mark you, in the three bloodiest battles of the war was not as great as the number of men that have been murdered for opinion's sake, in the South since 1865. And now, gentlemen, if you come right down to the real necessary, inevitable issue in this country to-day, more important than any other, it is just this: That every man who is entitled to vote shall have a right to vote; that is all. If we are beaten in the contest, why we submit. If the majority of the people of this country want a Democratic administration, they have a perfect right to have it, but we want to have a fair vote, in which every man, rich or poor, high or low, black or white, negro or naturalized, Protestant and Catholic, shall all vote without being questioned in their right and then let the majority govern. That is the Republican doctrine, without regard to race or nationality, religion or cast or color—each man has got a right to vote, and you will never have peace in this country, you will never have harmony until that right is conceded. You may delight yourselves with a victory now and then, but I tell you at in the eternal verities of God's own truth, in the nature of things you can't have peace until this right is conceded. [Applause.]

Mr. Blaine next related the manner in which they held elections in the South, and said: A gentleman from New York told me last winter that he was present in Mississippi, that he was present at the election, and that he went there greatly prejudiced against the Republicans. He happened to be traveling South and [illegible] didn't believe the stories Republicans [illegible] telling about the condition of [illegible] been there, and concluded to stop and [illegible] down [illegible] self. He stopped at a certain [illegible] see for him- [illegible] previous to the day of [illegible] town over night [illegible] thing seemed peace[illegible] election. Every- [illegible] he kept growing [illegible] and quiet and faith the Repub[illegible] constantly in the this thing. He [illegible] were manufacturing the voting [illegible] went down next morning to five times [illegible] and found there about four or found [illegible] as many colored voters as white. He but [illegible] them in the street engaged in a friendly [illegible] rather animated conversation, and the negroes seemed to object to going in, but they finally came to an agreement that the white men and the negroes should stand so that they would vote alternately, take turn about—first a negro vote, then a white man. Well that seemed fair, although the negro who seemed to be the leader objected to it and didn't think it would be a fair thing in its results, although he was at a loss to give his reason.

They began. The first man who voted was a negro, the next man who voted was a white man—no challenge. The next man to vote was a negro. Up steps a white man and challenges the vote. This man who had seated himself on the fence near by said he saw at once there was no ground for a challenge, but the discussion detained the voting a certain number of minutes. Next a white man voted, then next a negro, and then came another challenge, and so it was continued, first a white man and no challenge, and then a negro and a challenge, and this thing was so nicely calculated, that by the time you got to the end of the white string of voters the polls were closed and four-fifths of the negroes had not voted at all. Why, that was a perfectly peaceful election. There wasn't anybody's head broken; no row there. Now, that is the way it goes on to-day, and the United States is bound to do one of two things. I say it here, deliberately, either to take its suffrage from the colored man or else, if he has it, to enforce his right to use it. For this reason, I say, that not merely because it is the colored man's right; not simply because it is plain justice that it should be done, but I say it from a selfish reason, for I maintain this: that no people can see one part of their Constitution trampled under foot without endangering the whole Constitution. [Applause.] Will you stand by and see the negro deprived of the right which is guaranteed him by the Constitution? How soon can you say your time will come to be deprived of something that is guaranteed to you by the Constitution? So I say, in justice to yourselves, if we put it on a broad, selfish basis, and argue it wholly from a selfish motive, I say the interest of the American people is to-day to enforce that right because while you let the negro be deprived of his right to-day, you and I do not know but our turn will come to-morrow to be deprived of some sacred right. But

THE TWO PARTIES DIFFER TOTALLY.

There is no use going into specifications, because the general indictment shows a difference between the two parties that is irreconcilable. You may take a string of Democrats and put them up, and put opposite to them a row of Republicans, and you may question the Democrats, and I will venture at an average: Nine of ten of the Democrats will call this country of ours a confederacy and the Republicans will, ten out of ten, say it is a nation. Well, some men will say, "What is the use of quarreling about that? 'A rose by any other name will smell as sweet.' The country is just as great if you call it a confederacy as if a nation. Why are you going to cavil about that?" I will tell you. Merago told us in writing a century ago that words are things and sometimes things of great moment; and I will tell you that whenever you find a man that calls this country a confederacy you will find a man that believes his allegiance is due first to the State and last to the general government; you find a man that believes first as the Virginians did who really did not want to join in the rebellion in 1861 (large numbers of them did not), but they had been brought up in this pernicious doctrine of State Rights that Tilden preaches, and they believed their allegiance was due to the State. That is what made Robert E. Lee rebel instead of being an officer in the Union army. He debated it with tears in his eyes, and he went over believing he owed his allegiance to the State of Virginia. The man is to be pardoned for so much. Now, the moment you get that doctrine into the minds of the people you have paralyzed the arms of the Federal Government. But you take that other scale of political belief which the Republicans profess. A Republican loves his State, but he love the Union better [applause], and if it comes to the question of loyalty to the General Government will not desert the old flag. Now, you cannot get a Democrat to say so; you cannot get the Democratic doctrine as preached by the Southern leaders to say that. All through the South to-day I defy you to take a Southern man in Congress—I make that bold challenge—that there is not a Southern Democrat in Congress that will stand up and tell you his allegiance is due to the Federal Government before it is due to his State. Therein lie the seeds of future trouble; therein lies the weak spot of the Government when troubled, and therein lies the fatal defect in the political creed proposed by Mr. Tilden. Mr. Tilden, in a letter just before the rebellion broke out in 1861, wrote—and I want to read his works exactly—Mr. Tilden wrote that the States of this Union are held together only by a compact of confederation—the single, slender conventional tie which binds the States in confederation: "The fathers," continues Mr. Tilden, "left revolution organized whenever it should be deemed by the public opinion of the State, leaving it with the power to snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty. See the difference he makes. "The tie of confederation," to state it over again, "as a nation might break a treaty." Mr. Buchanan, two months later, sending in his message to Congress, based it on this identical doctrine. He seemed to base it on the very letter of Mr. Tilden himself and the old man, you remember, said: "Our Union must rest on public opinion, and never can be saved or cemented by bloodshed in civil war." I am glad to say the old man lived long enough to find his mistake.

Forty odd years before that, in a great debate between Calhoun and Webster, Mr. Webster laid down this doctrine, a doctrine never to be forgotten, always to be remembered: That "the Constitution of the United States is not a league, or a confederacy, or a compact between sovereign States, but is a government proper, founded on the adoption of a people, and creating direct relations between itself and individuals." And George Tickneor Curtiss, who, I regret to say, is so inconsistent as to support Tilden—George Tickner Curtiss, his biographer, (and he wrote a very good biography of him) said that thirty years later it was found Mr. Webster had laid down the doctrine which enabled a great government to defend its own life, and without that construction of the government the Rebellion in 1861 must necessarily have been a success. And yet, in speaking of that, Mr. Curtiss has shown inconsistency in supporting a man who believes in a compact of confederation.

Now, my friends, I took occasion this summer, during the period of convalescence, to see for myself how the old patriarchs and patriots of this Government regarded this question of confederacy or a nation, and I took occasion to read all the Presidents' Messages down to Grant, and I found these old patriarchs and patriots who founded the Government, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, modern Federalists, extreme Federalists, Republican, Democrat, representing all the different phases of political opinion that existed at that day. I found in their messages they called this blessed country of ours a nation one hundred and fifteen times, and they never called it a confederacy once. So with Madison; so with Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson, and I had to come clear down, down, down, until I came to the melancholy abyss wherein lie the remains of the administration of Pierce and Buchanan, before I heard a President of the United States call this Union a confederacy, and then they began the [illegible] about [illegible] egg that batched out treason [illegible] of the rebellion; and it is [illegible] that ended in the [illegible] indissolubly connected with the confederate idea, and I object to any man [illegible] so far as my political faith is concerned, calling this Government a confederacy. I am not a Confederate. "Confederate" is a bad word; it is associated forever with the lost and dishonored cause: it is a bad word in the dictionary: you never in your life speak of confederates in goodness, it is always confederates in crime. [Cries of "good, good."] Men associate for virtue, they confederate for villainy. Just in the difference in those two words, just in the distinction that underlies the difference in meaning of those two words, lies the prima inherent, ineffacable difference between the Republican and the Democratic party, and on that difference we stand, gentlemen. We stand for nationality, we stand for power that shall protect the humblest citizen, for a power that will reach its arms everywhere that the flag floats, to avenge the wrong and secure the rights of the humblest citizen, no matter what his color or where his birthplace. It is on that ground that the Republican party stands, and it is on that ground, that, so long as God is just and right, the Republican party will govern this country.

The speaker retired from the stand amid loud and prolonged cheering.

SPEECH OF MR. MARSHALL.

At the conclusion of Senator Blaine's able speech, calls were made for Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., and that gentleman responded in a short speech. During its delivery some one inquired "What about Errett?" Mr. Marshall said he had never, politically, affiliated with Mr. E, but he could say that of the millions, and millions and millions of dollars of the people's money that had passed through his hands in the office in discharge of duty, not one dollar, not one dime stuck to the fingers of Russell Errett. [Applause.] Russell Errett is an honest man. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's stirring speech the meeting adjourned.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Prominent County Official Shot—The Perpetrator Arrested—He Acknowledges That He is a Democratic Repeater.

[From the Daily Commercial of Thursday.]

About a quarter to eleven o'clock last evening Mr. Thos. H. Hunter, Chief Clerk in the Sheriff's office, was shot and dangerously, perhaps fatally, wounded while standing on the sidewalk on Smithfield street, near Virgin alley, in company with Deputy Sheriff McClung, William Coates, Esq., Fire Commissioner, Wm. H. McCleary, Clerk of the Courts. Mr. Hunter had just returned from City Hall. While standing on the sidewalk an unknown man, somewhat under the influence of liquor, came up and asked where the Democratic headquarters were located. Mr. McClung jocularly remarked that they were now in the State of Georgia. The stranger used some bad language, whereupon Mr. Hunter, with a slight push of his hand, urged the man to go away. Without any warning the stranger fired a revolver, the ball entering Mr. Hunter's abdomen. He then pointed the weapon at Mr. McCleary, and the latter ran into Fricker's for some weapon, while the stranger ran away. Mr. Coates caught Mr. Hunter when he was about falling and assisted him into Mr. Fricker's house. Subsequently he was taken to the office of Dr. McKelvey, where every attention was paid the wounded man. Examination by prominent physicians showed the wound to be dangerous and Mrs. Hunter was sent for. Many friends of Mr. Hunter hearing of the occurrence called at the office. About midnight he was carried on a stretcher to his home on Center avenue.

Mr. Hunter served three years and three months in the Union army, having been a member of the renowned Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves. He served one term as County Recorder, and since the election of Mr. Fife, has held the position of Chief Clerk in the Sheriff's office. Many friends will be shocked at the occurrence, and anxious to hear of Mr. Hunter's safety.

After the shooting, detectives scoured the city in company with gentlemen who witnessed the affair. Officer Rivers accompanied Mr. McClung, and in the saloon of Stevens & Hancock, on Fifth avenue, Mr. McClung pointed out the man. He gave contradictory statements regarding himself, and said his name was Burke. Upon examination of his effects, a board bill from Indianapolis was found, and Burke, if that is his true name, admitted that he was a repeater and said he belonged in Baltimore. He also stated that he had come to this city from Indiana in company with Tim O'Leary, Buck McCandless' Democratic bummer. Whether Timothy intended to use Burke in the repeating line in this city we know not, but it would appear that the scoundrel was searching for a "job" from Polk Duff.

LATEST—3:10 A. M.—A dispatch just received at the Mayor's office this morning by police wire, from the Eleventh ward station house, states that Mr. Hunter is resting easy. His wound is dangerous, but the attending physicians say he may recover.

CASUALTIES.

Burning of the Steamboat Southern Belle—Several Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, October 12.—Many lives were lost by the burning of the steamboat Southern Belle. Among those known to be lost are William Von Phul, Mr. Drose, Miss Fannie O'Connor and another lady, all of Baton Rouge; Mr. Franks, of Port Hudson; Mr. Lingom, also Frank, an employee, and the steward and his crew. It is supposed that nearly all of those who were sleeping in the after part of the boat were burned to death, as after the fire had got fairly underway it was almost impossible to get at the bow of the boat, the only way of escape to the shore. The cargo consisted of from 500 to 800 bales of cotton. The boat was new, valued at $45,000, and insured for $30,000, mostly in New Orleans companies. Mr. E. Hebert, the pilot, held the bow of the boat against the bank until all who could had escaped. He then leaped from the pilot house to the lower deck and was badly injured.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—James P. McElroy, Captain, and J. C. Lebano, clerk, of the burned steamer Southern Belle, with several of the crew, arrived here to-day by rail from Donaldsonville. Captain McElroy is considerably scorched. Mr. Lebano, who narrowly escaped, says when the boat landed at Mrs. Marrineaux's to take that lady on board, I went and escorted her back into the ladies' cabin. At this time the boat was backing out from the landing. I went to the office to get the key of the state-rooms for Mrs. M., and on my return to give it to her she met me half way in the cabin and said the boat was on fire, and to take her off. I then saw that smoke was coming up through the carpets and through the state rooms amidships, and told Mrs. Martineaux that the boat was landing and to go ashore, as I was then busily engaged in breaking in the state-room doors to waken the passengers. After doing this I ran to my room to waken young Willie Greathouse, who slept in the same room. When I thought I had awakened him I ran to the office where my books and papers were, with a view to saving them, if possible. After a moment I looked around and did not see young Greathouse, and immediately running back again, succeeded in bringing him out of the room, and then told him to go ashore, after which I returned to the offices the second time, and was in the act of trying to recover a small amount of cash in the drawer when the flames had nearly surrounded me, and I was forced to leave my books and papers and other valuables to the flames. I then ran out of the office with my face and hands scorched. I found that the stairs were in a full blaze, and I jumped from the boiler deck on to the tier of cotton, and from that on to the stage to the shore, where, on turning round, to look at the boat I saw that she was one burning mass from stem to stern. The boat's books and papers were all burned; in fact, everything except what was in the safe. The Belle had 800 bales of cotton aboard and 1,500 sacks of seed. The following additional are known to be lost: A Catholic priest, name unknown, from Bayou Sara; A. C. Griffith, George Thomas, the chief steward, from Louisville, Ky.; Gus. Davis, hall tender; Carter Roan, guard tender of the cabin, and Louis Thorn, texas tender. The four last named jumped overboard and were drowned while Mr. Von Phul, Ambrose Griffith and the priest are said to have perished in the flames.

POLITICAL.

New Jersey.

A SMALL DEMOCRATIC WATERLOO.

NEWARK, October 10.—The charter election in this city to-day for Aldermen, Freeholders and School Commissioners resulted in a Republican majority of 1,600, the Republicans carrying eleven out of the fifteen wards, a gain of five wards compared with 1874. The Board of Aldermen will stand twenty-four Republican to six Democrats. The Democrats claim that as Newark gave 3,373 majority for the Republican Mayor last year, and only 1,600 for the ticket at this election, that therefore there is a heavy Republican loss; but the Republicans claim that as no Mayor was voted for this year, there was not a full vote, and that their majority of 1,600 is a gain as against 671 Republican majority cast in 1874, when a similar ticket to the one just elected was in the field.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1876.

The attention of every one to-day has been occupied with politics rather than with finances, and only such business as was necessary has had attention.

The banks have been abundantly supplied with funds, and have met all demands cheerfully and liberally. Bank customers have the inside track, as a matter of course, and are attended to first at 8⅝ per cent, while good outside paper receives second attention at 9@10⅝ per cent.

Of the general market the New York *Times* says:

The large grain crops of the West are being moved with greater rapidity to the seaboard, and the increased receipts at the lake ports are attended with correspondingly increased shipments in this direction. As illustrative of the active marketing of the crops, it is only necessary to state that the receipts of grain at Chicago for the first six days of October show a gain of 1,500,000 bushels over last year. This movement of grain is furnishing to the trunk railroads a large traffic, which is already taxing severely the carrying capacity of some of them, in addition to their ordinary business. The fact that the producers are realizing a fair profit for their grain has an important bearing in itself on the general situation, and leads to the opinion among financiers that the large business of this fall will be succeeded by a still greater volume of trade in the ensuing spring. Another element not lost sight of by capitalists and business men is the improved condition of our foreign commerce, the official statistics showing that the country is now exporting yearly many millions more than it is importing, and, as a result, gold has commenced to flow freely from London to New York.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 11, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	109⅛	[illegible]	109⅛	109	109	109
U. S. 6's 1861, coup.	116⅝	116⅝	....	....	117	....
5-20's, 1865	111⅝	111⅝	....	....	111⅝	....
5-20's, 1865, new	111⅝	111¾	....	....	112	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	114⅝	114⅝	....	....	115	....
5-20's, 1867	114⅝	115	....	....	115	....
5-20's, 1868 registered	115⅛	115	....	....	115⅛	....
5-20's, 1868	115⅝	[illegible]	....	....	116	....
10-40's	....	113⅝	....	....	113⅝	....
10-40's, coupons	114	113⅝	....	....	114	....
Currency [illegible]	123¾	123⅝	....	....	123¾	....
New [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	[illegible]	....
New [illegible] per cents	113⅝	[illegible]	....	....	[illegible]	....
Western Union Tel.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	72	71⅝
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	15	....
Pacific Mail	23	23⅝	23⅝	....	....	23⅝
Panama	127	....	....	127	....	....
Adams Express	106½	....	....	107	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	85	....	....	85½	....	....
American Express	60¼	....	....	60¼	....	....
United States Ex's	61⅝	....	....	61½	....	....
New York Central	102⅛	102⅛	....	102⅛	....	102
Erie	10¼	....	....	....	....	10⅛
Michigan Central	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
Michigan Southern	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	58	57⅝
Illinois Central	86¼	86	....	85⅝	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	88⅝	....	89	88⅝	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	36⅝	....	....	....	37¼	37⅛
Do. preferred	61	....	....	....	61⅝	61⅝
Rock Island	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
St. Paul common	25⅝	....	27⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28¾
Do. preferred	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
Wabash, common	6	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Fort Wayne	100	....	....	101½	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	11	....	....	10⅝	....	10⅝
Union Pacific	63	....	....	63	....	63
Harlem	136	....	....	136	....	....
N. J. Central	....	37⅝	37⅝	....	37⅝	37⅝
Hannibal & St. Joe	13	....	....	12⅝	....	13⅛
Atlantic & Pac., pref	....	....	....	....	....	1⅝
C., C. & I. C	4⅛	....	....	3⅛	....	4
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	2
S. Carolinas, April	....	32	....	....	....	....
S. Carolinas, July	....	32	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	107	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	47⅝
Reading	....	....	25
United Cos. of N. J.	136½	....	
Pgh., Tit'lle & Buffalo	9¼	9½	
Lehigh Valley	....	....	49
Allegheny Valley	102	....	
Central Transportation	3¾	....	
Empire Transportation	45	....	
P., C. St. L.—m. b.	80	....	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Money closed easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 per cent. The Assistant Treasury disbursed $8,000. Customs receipts $205,000. Sterling quiet at 484@485. Clearings $28,000,000.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 108⅞ and closed at 109. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent. Borrowing rates ¼, 1 and flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firmer. Railroad bonds generally strong. State securities steady. Stocks opened generally a fraction below the figures of yesterday and in some instances a further decline took place. Subsequently the market became firm and a marked advance ensued, led by Western Union and St. Paul. There were orders in the market to-day from Chicago and Milwaukee for Western stocks, an active movement of grain having begun, and that the business of these roads will largely increase during the current month. In the last half hour prices lost ⅛@¼ per cent. of the advance, the market at the close having been firm, with closing prices ¼@⅜ higher than at the close yesterday for Wisconsin stocks, and ¼ for Pacific Mail, and ⅛ lower for Lake Shore and New York Central, and otherwise unchanged. Transactions 115,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 15,000 St. Paul, [illegible] Lake Shore, 3,000 Wabash, 5,000 Michigan Central, 18,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 3,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	71⅝	Rock Island	101¾
Quicksilver	11½	St. Paul	28⅝
Do. preferred	17	Do. preferred	58⅝
Pacific Mail	23⅝	Toledo & Wabash	5⅝
Mariposa	5½	Do. preferred	9
Do. preferred	5½	Ft. Wayne	102
Adams Express	107	Terre Haute	3¼
Wells-Fargo Ex.	85	Do. preferred	15
American Ex.	60¼	Chicago & Alton	102
U. S. Express	61⅝	Do. preferred	109
New York Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	10¾
Erie	10⅛	Delaware & Lack.	70⅝
Do. preferred	15	Atlantic & P. Tel.	15⅞
Harlem	136	Missouri Pacific	2
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	1¾
Michigan Central	44⅝	Indiana Central	3½
Panama	125	Burl'g'n & Quincy	114½
Lake Shore	58⅜	Hannibal & St. Joe	13⅛
Illinois Central	85⅝	Union Pac. stock	61
Cleveland & Pitts	88⅝	Central Pac. bonds	109⅞
Northwestern	37	Union Pac. bonds	106⅝
Do. preferred	61⅝	Do. land grants	100⅝
C., C., C. & I.	36	Do. S. F. bonds	91⅝
N. J. Central	37⅝		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117	New 5's	114⅛
5-20's, 1865	111⅝	New 4½ per ct. bds	110⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	112	10-40's, registered	113⅝
5-20's, 1867	115⅛	10-40's, coupons	114
5-20's, 1868	116	Currency 6's	123¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¼	Virginia, new	27
Tennessee, new	43¾	Missouri 6's	107
Virginia, old	27		

LONDON, October 11, 5 P. M.—Consols 96 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 108¼; do 1867, 108¾; new 5's 107⅝; 10-40's, 108. Railroad securities—New York Central 97; Erie, 9½; do preferred 18.

PARIS, October 11.—Rentes 106 francs 42½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 11.—United States bonds—New 5's 102⅝.

BERLIN, October 11.—The weekly statements of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 3,934,000 marks.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—Gold 109⅛. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling 526.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, October 11, 1876.

BUSINESS.—The market during the week, notwithstanding the election excitement, was what may be called an active one, the volume of transactions being large. In regard to prices we have to note a firm feeling in most descriptions and a good local and a fair export demand. The receipts have been steadily increasing. The arrivals of flour for the past two weeks reach 24,264 barrels. Grain receipts were also liberal, the market at present containing an ample supply, at least sufficient for all ordinary purposes.

GROCERIES.—Leading dealers are well supplied with the articles that belongs to this department of trade. They have made extensive preparations for the fall and winter trade. Country dealers and others will find it to their advantage to give the dealers a call. They can, by so doing, save time and money, as goods in that line can be purchased fully as low as in the Eastern cities. Just give our dealers a trial.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	2,464	Apples, bbls	104
Cheese, bxs	182	Corn, bus	1,700
Wheat, bus	360	Barley, bus	1,350
Rye, bus	150	Oats, bus	2,238
Butter, pkgs	62	Bacon, pcs	1,250
Bacon, tcs	90	Potatoes, bus	1,390
Hay bales	65		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	11,983	12,281	24,264
Apples, bbls	1,[illegible]	605	2,011
Cheese, bxs	2,607	1,156	3,763
Corn, bus	7,098	6,710	13,808
Wheat, bus	9,871	9,013	18,884
Barley, bus	8,550	5,030	13,580
Rye, bus	934	1,088	2,022
Oats, bus	23,547	26,128	49,675
Butter, pkgs	326	366	692
Bacon, pcs	9,023	5,881	14,904
Bacon, tcs	1,362	291	1,653
Potatoes, bus	2,886	4,189	7,075
Hay, bales	1,179	455	1,634

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The firmness we have noted in regard to certain descriptions continues with a good local demand. Receipts are coming in more freely by river and rail, and buyers are inclined to take hold. The Eastern and Western markets are reported less firm; what effect that will have on our market remains to be seen. The rates current may be set down as follows: We quote new winter at $1 20@1 22 per bushel for prime red; $1 22@1 25 for choice do; $1 22@1 25 for amber; $1 26@1 28 for white. Corn is tolerably firm but not very active, the supply and demand being both rather limited. We quote shelled at 57@58c for prime yellow Kansas; 55@56c for Ohio ditto; 54@55c for high-mixed; 53@54c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 54@55c for prime yellow; 52@53c for mixed. Oats continue active at yesterday's rates. The supply is more liberal and prices are somewhat easier but rule generally at our figures. We quote prime white at 39@40c; mixed do 37@38c. Rye is firm, with a rather light supply. Holders quote at 65@68c. Barley is steady but rather slow. We quote at 90c@$1 10 for good to prime spring. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The firmness we have before noted continues. Holders are evidently well pleased with the situation. The week's receipts reach 12,281 barrels, an increase over the previous week of 1,298 barrels. The city and other mills have a good supply of choice wheat on hand, from which they continue to manufacture a very superior article of flour. The current rates are as follows for the wholesale trade of local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 00 ₩ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 50@7 00; red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c off ₩ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 55; fancy St. Louis $8 50@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ₩ bushel; oatmeal $6 00 ₩ barrel; kegs $3 25; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₩ barrel.

HAY—The receipts are slowly increasing, but the stock in first hands is not large, but seems to be ample for all ordinary purposes. We quote loose from country wagons as per quality and condition, at $10 00@12 00@15 00 ₩ ton. Baled ranges from $13 00@15 00; No. 1 timothy $10 00@12 00; No. 2 prairie $9 00@12 00 ₩ ton.

MILL FEED—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands. Whilst the stock is not a large one, it is evidently equal to the requirements of the market. We quote bran at $11 50@12 00 ₩ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $14 00@16 00; middling $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market was not an active one, still a number of lots changed hands. The week's receipts show an increase over the previous one. Sales were made at a variety of prices as, per quality and condition, ranging from 75@$1 50 ₩ bbl.

BEANS—Dealers report a fair trade demand at unchanged prices, viz.: small white navy $1 15@1 25 ₩ barrel.

BROOM CORN—Was more fancied. We quote choice hurl with sales at 7@8½c, as to quality; brush that will work up 6@6½c; medium green 5¾@6c; red tipped 5@5½c; inferior 3@4c; crocked 3@3½c.

BUTTER—We can report fair receipts and a good local demand for the finer grades, whilst medium and common lots attract but little attention. The rates are: Prime to choice solid packed 23@25c; do roll 27@28c; choice dairy rolls 29@30c; fancy creamery 35@36c ₩ ℔.

CHEESE—The demand is active and prices are firm. We quote prime Ohio factory in round lots at 12c ₩ ℔ for August makes; jobbing at 12½@13c; September cheese rules at 13c in round lots. New York Goshen rules at 12¾@13c in round lots; 13@13½c in a jobbing way.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts being on the increase, prices are less firm and holders are more anxious to realize. We hear of sales made at $4 50@5 00 ₩ bushel.

EGGS—Dealers report a fair trade demand. The current rates are 18@20c ₩ dozen.

CRANBERRIES—We can report only a moderate demand with nominal rates at $10 00@12 00 ₩ barrel.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@55c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

CIDER—We can report liberal receipts, with a supply materially in excess of the demand. Prices are weak and unsatisfactory. We quote nominally at $3 00@4 00 ₩ barrel.

FRESH FRUITS—The stock of grapes has been materially reduced, hence prices are well maintained with sales at $4 00 per cwt. Pears are steady at $2 00@2 50 per bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and easy market with new domestic ruling at 20c ₩ ℔; new California 20@23c ₩ ℔.

POULTRY—As usual there was a good demand for poultry. We quote live chickens by the coop at 35@45c ₩ pair.

COAL—Dull; bituminous is quoted at 6¼@7½c, delivered; anthracite $6 00 ₩ ton for broken egg by the car load, and $6 50@6 75 delivered.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply exceeds the demand, hence we have a dull market; prices are too uncertain to quote.

POTATOES—Are in ample supply and prices have been uniform for some days. We quote common at 75c; choice peach blows 85c per bushel: sweets, Jerseys, $3 00 per barrel; Baltimores $2 50.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 15 per bushel. Cloverseed is quiet and easy at $7 50@8 00 ₩ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₩ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city makes.

ONIONS—The demand has fallen off. We quote at $2 00@2 50 per bbl.

TALLOW—Held firmly; rough 5½c; city rendered 8¼@8¾c; country 7¼@7¾c.

RAGS—Are quoted at 2¼c for mixed.

Groceries.

Another advance in sugars is reported to-day from New York, and we advance our quotations ⅛c on soft white. The coffee market is still exceedingly strong and an advance on roasted here seems imminent.

Green Coffees.	₩ ℔.	*Sugars.*	₩ ℔.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	10⅞@11 c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	10⅝@11 c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	10⅝@10⅝c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	9¾@10 c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	9½@ 9¾c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10@10⅛
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	25½@26½c	Crushed	11½c
2d grades do,	23½@25 c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	.23 @26 c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in papers	35 c	*Molasses.*	₩ gall
Java, in bulk	34½c	Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 90	Ex. white drips	65c
Japan	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	55c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy do.	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	28c@ 75	[illegible] soap ₩ box	$4 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₩ box	5 75
Choice Car'la	6¾@7 c	Babbitt's best, ₩ bx	6 75
Patna	7 @7¼c	Gold do.	6 25
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 80
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₩ b.	9 c
Starch.		German mottled do	7½c
Pearl	3¾@4 c	California, ₩ box	$4 20
Silver gloss	9½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7½@10½c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5½c
Spices (whole.)		Bi-carb, in 10 ℔ pkgs	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	6½c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full w't	16 c
Nutmegs	$1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—A moderate business is done at steady quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Round herring	$5 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring, do.	2 25
No. 2 medium	10@11	L'ge Georges codfish, ₩ ℔	6
Large No. 3	10 00	Medium Georges	5¼
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₩ ℔	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₩ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, old, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $3 75; Valentias, old, 9½c ₩ ℔; new do, 11½c; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₩ ℔. Currants 7¼c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₩ box, $7 50. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ₩ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₩ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ℔ cans per doz, $2 00; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ℔ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 35; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Provisions.

Dealers report a good trade demand for various articles that come under this head. The supply on hand is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. The card rates are:

Hams—Ex. S. C. ₩ ℔	15¼	Mess pork, ₩ bbl	$19 00
Shoulders Ex. S. C.	10	Lard, p'me leaf, tcs	11½
B'fast bacon S. C.	14	Lard, ref. for summer use, in trcs.	12
Dried beef ex. S. C.	15½	Do. hf-bbls	12½
Beef tongues per doz.	$6 50	Do. bkts	13
Shoulders, com	8¾	Do. 3 ℔ caddies	14
Short rib sides	10⅛	Do. 5 ℔ do	13¾
Clear rib sides	11¼	Do. 3 ℔ pails	14½
		Do. 5 ℔ do	14

OILS—The current rates are:

	Winter.	Fall.
Double extra	95	90
Extra	90	85
No. 1	82	75
No. 2	71	66
White miners	65	
Yellow	57	

Petroleum.

October 11.—Business in oil continues dull. There is scarcely anything doing, and buyers to a certain extent appear to have absented themselves. The tendency is evidently downward.

PARKERS, October 11, 5 P. M.—The market throughout the morning was neglected for election news, and little or no business was done until after bank hours. Prices were held firm at $3 42½ up to that time, when a sudden onslaught of the bears caused a further decline to $3 37½, considerable oil being offered at $3 40@3 38⅞@3 37½, where it now rests. Shipment still unheeded; pipeage paid oil of outside lines selling under certificates. Well rates $3 40@3 45.

REFINED—The market ruled dull, prices being very unsatisfactory. We quote nominally to the home trade at 22½@23c. There seems to be no demand for round lots at present.

NEW YORK, October 11, closing 10.—There is no alteration in the position of the market and the offerings to sell are moderate and steady, and prices are of light inquiry. Crude in bulk is quoted at 13½c; do in shipping order 18c; refined 26c; refined in cases 30@31c; naptha 14c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 26c; at Philadelphia 26c.

TITUSVILLE, October 11.—The *Herald* says: United opened at $3 40, and before 12 o'clock advanced to $3 50. The price declined, however, in half an hour to $3 42½, and during the remainder of the day vibrated between $3 40@3 43¾, closing at $3 42½. Closing quotations at 9 P. M., United nominally at $3 42½ bid; $3 43¾ asked. Sales 94,000 barrels.

PARKERS, October 11.—The market opens unsettled with nothing doing; United certificates offered at $3 42½; no bids for pipeage paid could probably be purchased at $3 37½.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Market quiet and no disposition to sell; standard white 25½@26c; crude 12c; cases 30c.

TITUSVILLE, October 11.—Market weak; quoted at $3 45.

OIL CITY, October 11.—Market very dull at $3 42½ bid for United, with no transactions; immediate shipment none offering and no demand for it.

ROUSEVILLE, October 11.—Market quiet and weak; no business and can't quote.

TIDIOUTE, October 11.—Market weak and very dull; held at about $3 45.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 11.—Petroleum dull; crude 13½c; refined 26c; cases 30c; naptha 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Refined petroleum 25⅝@26c.

CLEVELAND, October 11.—Petroleum—Market firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 23c.

LONDON, October 18.—Refined petroleum 17¾@18d.

LIVERPOOL, October 11.—Refined petroleum 18½@19d; spirits do 11½d.

ANTWERP, October 11.—Refined petroleum 49¼ francs.

Dry Goods.

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	P'ce		Width.	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36	8	Harrisburg	4-4	7
Penn Mill do	4-4	8	Newbury	36	7
Eagle No. 1	36	8	Laconia E	36	7
Western trade	36	7	Laconia B	36	7½
Magnolia	36	6½	Laconia O	40	8
Avondale	36	5½	Laconia	9-4	22½
Conestoga A	39	6	Laconia	10-4	25
Conestoga	10-4	25	Waltham	46	11½
Chippewa C	28	5	Lawrence L L	4-4	7

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Our Own	27	6	Lonsdale	36	11
Suffolk L	36	6½	Lonsdale Cam	36	14
Fairmount	36	7½	Fruit of Loom	36	11
Red Bank	36	7	Bay Mill	36	11½
Rochdale	36	8	Davol	36	11½
Blackstone	36	9½	Wamsutta	36	13
White Rock	36	10	Cabat	42	11
Pocahontas	36	9½	Pepperell	9-4	25
Hill	36	10	Pepperell	10-4	27½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	9	Berkshire	8
Glasgow	8	Eagle	7½
Renfrew dress sty's	10½	Plunkett's	9

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Cocheco	6½	Sprague's	6½
Merrimac	6½	American	6½
Anchor	6½	Allen	6½
Oriental	6½		

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	7½	Oriental fancy	7½
Hamilton fa'cy	7½	Cocheco fancy	7½
Garner fancy	7½	Hartel	7½
Amoskeag fa'cy	6½	Berlin solid	7½
Richmond	7½	Simpson's black	7½
Merrimac	7½	" fast black	7½
American fancy	7½	" mourning	7½
Southbridge	7½		

DELAINES AND WORSTED DRESS GOODS.

(Pacific and Manchester Mills.)

3-4 Poplin Luster	16½	6-4 Alpacas GI	22½
3-4 Alpaca Luster	20	6-4 Alpacas X	25
3-4 Corded Alpacas	20	3-4 Man'r Cach're	22½
3-4 Pacific Twills	20	3-4 Pacific do	22½
3-4 Polo Cloth	20	6-4 Pacific do	35
3-4 Arabians	22½	6-4 H. L. D. W. Pop.	32½

CANTON FLANNELS—BROWN.

Hamilton R	8	Franklin A	9½
Hamilton Stout	11½	Nashua A	9½
New Market O	8½	Nashua XX	14
Arlington A	9	Park River	12½

CANTON FLANNELS—BLEACHED.

Mass. R	9	Tremont Y	13½
Tremont P	10	Lawrence AX	14
Tremont A	12		

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	9	Thorndike	7-8	10
Conestoga A A	7-8	10	Portsmouth	7-8	15
Conestoga C T	4-4	12½	Portsmouth	4-4	21
" gold m'dl	4-4	15	Whittaker	7-8	25
" prem. A	4-4	18	Whittaker	4-4	28

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain, fine	21	Colored carp't ch'n, fine	28
Cot'n bat 10@12½@16@18		Cotton twine	21

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 11—Business quiet in all branches of trade. Cotton goods in moderate demand and steady. Cheviots in fair request. Prints less active, but firm in prices; wide prints dull. Ginghams quiet. Shawls and hosiery sluggish. Felt skirts in steady request. Woolen goods, flannels and blankets in light demand.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.			Mag cal ... ℔	80	1 00
Acetic ... ℔	12	18	—Carb ... ℔		45
Citric ... ℔	1 05	1 10	Manna SF ℔		1 00
Oxalic ... ℔	17	20	Morph sul oz	5 25	5 50
Sulphuric ℔	2¾	4½	Nut No 1. ℔	1 05	1 15
Tartaric ... ℔	54	59	*Oil.*		
Alcohol, gal	2 22	2 35	Anise	3 50	3 70
Aloes.			Bergamot ℔	5 50	6 00
Cape ... ℔	20	22	—Castor ... ℔	11	16
Socot ... ℔	65	75	—Cinnam ℔	2 00	2 20
Am Carb. ℔	21	23	—Cloves ... ℔		3 60
Aqua ... ℔	7	11	Cod liv, gal	2 00	2 75
Annotta ... ℔	50	60	Lemon ... ℔	4 50	5 00
Ashes.			Linseed, raw	52	55
Soda	4	5	Linseed, bl'd	57	60
Bal Copa. ℔	70	75	Neats F, gal	80	1 15
Bay rum, gal	2 75	4 00	Olive, gal	1 75	2 00
Bark.			—qu'rts, doz	6 25	10 00
Cassia ... ℔	27	30	—pints, doz	3 25	3 50
Cinch red ℔	1 20	1 30	Origan ... ℔		80
" pale. ℔	70	80	Pepper't. ℔	4 30	4 60
" com. ℔	20	40	Rosemary ℔	1 00	1 50
Black Lead.			Sassafras. ℔	70	80
American ℔	4	6	Sperm ... gal	2 10	2 30
East Ind. ℔	11	12	Tanners, gal	50	55
German ... ℔	6	8	Whale ... gal	78	84
Blue mass ℔	58	60	Wintg'n. ℔	3 75	4 00
Blue vitr. ℔	10	11½	Opium Ty ℔		7 60
Borax ref ℔	14	16	Pl Paris, bbl	3 75	4 00
Brim roll. ℔	4	5½	*Potass.* ℔		
—Flor sul. ℔	5	6	Bichrom ... ℔	22	24
Calomel A ℔	90	1 00	Chlorate	38	44
—English. ℔	2 00	2 50	Iodide ... ℔	2 85	3 00
Camp ref. ℔	33	36	Putty ... ℔	3	4
Canthar's ℔		1 60	Quin sulp oz	2 65	2 75
Cham Ger ℔		50	Rosin ... bbl	3 50	3 57
—Roman. ℔		38	*Root.*		
Chloroform ℔	90	1 00	Gentian ... ℔	8	12
Cloves ... ℔	..	55	Ginger E I ℔	14	16
Cochineal ℔	85	90	" Jamca ℔	..	24
Con lye, cses	5 00	7 75	Ipec pow. ℔	..	1 65
Copperas. ℔	2	3	Jalap pow ℔	..	75
Cr'm Tar. ℔	41	44	Liquorice ℔	12	14
Cubebs ... ℔	18	20	Rhub E I. ℔	2 00	2 50
Cudbear ... ℔	25	35	Sars Hon. ℔	..	58
Emery E ℔	10	12	Senega ... ℔	90	1 00
Et Nit sps ℔	38	46	Valeri En ℔	38	40
—Sulph ... ℔	70	75	" Germ ℔	25	26
Ext Logw ℔	13½	14	Sal Ammo ℔	16	18
—Liq Cala ℔	38	45	—Epsom ... ℔	3	5
—Italian ... ℔	25	30	—Soda ... ℔	2¾	3½
—Sicily ... ℔	..	25	*Seed.*		
Fustic ... ℔	3	4	Canary ... ℔	8¼	9
Galls Alep ℔	..	25	Hemp ... ℔	7½	8½
Gum.			Cardamn. ℔	2 00	2 50
Arabic sts ℔	22	25	Mustard ... ℔	..	12
" White ℔	35	45	Senna Al. ℔	30	32
Myrrh T'k ℔	55	62	" E In. ℔	24	26
Shellac ... ℔	40	50	*Soda.*		
Trag s'rts ℔	35	50	Bi Carb ... ℔	4½	5½
" Flake ℔	90	1 10	Soap Cast ℔	11	14
Hoffm's A ℔	..	49	—Cast wh ℔	18	21
Indigo Ma ℔	1 00	1 20	Sugar L'd ℔	26	28
—Span fl't ℔	1 10	1 25	Turp spsgal	42	45
Iodine res ℔	4 00	4 30	*Varnish.*		
Junip Ber ℔	7	9	Copal ... gal	1 00	1 40
Logwood. ℔	2¾	3¾	Japan ... gal	65	1 25
Mace ... ℔	1 30	1 35	Damar ... gal	1 35	1 60
Madder ... ℔	14	17	Ven Red ... ℔	2½	4

NATRONA CHEMICALS—There is a steady trade at firm prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifer—50 cases at	₩ case	$7 50
Less quantity	₩ case	8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	₩ case	5 00
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	₩ case	8 00
Less quantity	₩ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	₩ ℔	4¼@4⅜c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	4¾@5 c
Sal soda—25 kegs	₩ ℔	2⅛@2⅜c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₩ ℔	2⅛c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	2⅜@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₩ ℔	5¼@5⅜c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	6 @6⅛c
Copperas—20 bbls	₩ ℔	1½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	₩ ℔	3⅝c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	4 c
Sulphuric acid	₩ ℔	2⅛c
Muriatic acid	₩ ℔	2⅛c
Nitric acid	₩ ℔	15 c
Chloride calcium	₩ ℔	2⅛c
Pure alumina	₩ ℔	10 c
Lump alum	₩ ℔	3⅛@3⅜c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &C.—There is an improved demand, and the prospects for the fall business are moderately good. Prices are generally unchanged. The following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

	Per ℔.
White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	10 c
Do. pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	10½c
Do, fancy brands from	8 @ 9 c
White lead dry (stric'y pure) in kegs	10 c
Orange mineral	12 @13 c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	13 c
Viellie Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3 @ 4 c
Spirits turpentine, per gall, in barrel lots	38 @40 c

ASHES—The market is dull and unchanged. Soda ash, refined, $4 00@4 25 ₩ cwt for high test; common $3 25@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; flour spar $2 50.

Lumber and Building Materials.

LUMBER—Trade is confined to a rather light business from yards and planing mills. The amount of business doing is by no means heavy but seems to be about up to that of last year. Prices for lumber from yards and mills are as follows:

Unplaned Lumber.

Clear, ₩ M	$45 00
Second common	22 00
Third common	18 00
Sheeting	15 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	15 00

Planed Lumber.

Clear	$50 00
Flooring boards	27 00
Partition boards	35 00
Shelving on both sides	28 00
Shelving on one side	26 00
Molded weather boarding	28 00
Half-inch patent planed	20 00
Half-inch unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with strips	27 00
Yellow pine flooring boards	33 00
Oak flooring boards	35 00

Shingle and Lath.

Shingles, eighteen-inch, XXX	$4 50
Lath	3 25

LIME AND CEMENT—There is an improved demand for lime and cement and both may be quoted fairly active. We note a reduction of 5c on Fremont and Sandusky white lime, owing to change in freight rates. We quote as follows: Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₩ bbl; Rosendale cement $2 75@3 25; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 25; Portland cement $6 50@7 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 45@1 55 ₩ bbl; Cleveland $1 50@1 60; Gibsonburg $1 50@1 60; Fremont $1 55@1 55; Eastern white lime $1 30@1 40; per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 25 ₩ bbl: Eastern brands $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl: Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

Glass and Glassware.

WINDOW GLASS—The factories are getting into operation, and, while not very active yet, trade has a rather better outlook. The demand is somewhat improved though not all that could be wished for. Prices are firmly adheared to as established by the new list, and the changes in rates seem to have improved the situation of business. We give below the list-prices of the Western Association on which we quote discounts of 40 and 10 per cent. in car loads; 40 per cent. in less amounts on orders from jobbers; 30@35 per cent. to small dealers and retailers. Terms sixty days, with 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days. The following are the new card prices per box of fifty feet:

SIZE.	SINGLE STRENGTH. 1st qual	2d qual	3d qual	4th qual
6x 8 to 8x10	$4 75	$4 25	$4 00	$3 50
8x11 to 10x12	5 00	4 50	4 00	3 75
8x14 to 10x15	5 25	4 75	4 25	3 75
9x16 to 12x17	5 75	5 25	4 50	4 00
12x18 to 14x20	6 00	5 50	4 75	4 00
15x20 to 16x24	6 25	6 00	5 00	4 25
18x22 to 20x30	7 75	6 75	5 50	4 50
15x36 to 24x30	8 50	7 25	6 25	No. 4th
26x28 to 24x36	9 25	7 75	6 50	quality
26x36 to 26x44	10 50	8 50	7 00	above 26
26x46 to 30x50	11 90	9 00	7 50	x30 cut.

SIZE.	DOUBLE STRENGTH. 1st qual	2d qual	3d qual	4th qual
6x 8 to 8x10	$7 00	$6 50	$6 00	$5 50
8x11 to 10x12	7 25	7 00	6 50	6 00
8x14 to 10x15	8 25	7 25	6 75	6 50
9x16 to 12x17	8 50	8 25	7 25	6 75
12x18 to 14x20	9 00	8 50	7 75	7 25
15x20 to 16x24	9 50	9 00	8 25	7 75
18x22 to 20x30	11 50	10 00	9 00	8 00
15x36 to 24x30	12 50	10 50	10 00	No. 4th
26x28 to 24x36	13 25	11 50	10 50	quality
26x36 to 26x44	15 25	12 50	11 50	above 26
26x46 to 30x50	16 25	13 00	12 50	x30 cut.
30x52 to 30x54	16 75	14 00	13 00	....
30x56 to 34x56	18 00	16 00	14 00	....
34x58 to 34x60	20 00	17 50	16 00	....
36x60 to 40x60	22 00	20 00	17 50	....
40x60 to 40x64	29 50	27 50	25 00	....
40x65 to 40x70	37 00	35 00	32 50	....

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 81 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

GLASSWARE—Trade in glassware is only moderate. Discounts on [illegible] glass are given as follows: On druggist's green glassware 70@75c and five per cent.; on druggist flint prescription, 50 per cent. for cash; on black bottles 50c and five per cent.; flint lamp chimneys 25@33⅓ per cent. We quote lamp chimneys as follows: Flint glass—No. 0, ₩ doz, 50c; No. 1, ₩ doz, 55c; No. 2, ₩ doz, 65c; No. 3, ₩ doz, $1 00. German flint glass—No. 0, ½ and 1 plain round, 45c; No. 2, plain round, 60c.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₩ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 15@1 16 ₩ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady pries. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2¼ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ₩ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $26 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ₩ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—There is a steady demand for belting made from good bark tanned leather, which is preferred to cheaper stock of inferior quality. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of belting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	$ 06	5 inches wide	$ 54
1½ inch wide	12	5½ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	66
2½ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at the quotations noted yesterday. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 40
No. 5 hurl	2 65
No. 6 hurl	2 90
No. 3 carpet	3 25
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	3 75
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 25
Railroad (extra heavy,)	2 75@3 25
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms	2 25

HIDES AND LEATHER—The trade continues steady and rather more satisfactory. Red sole leather of good quality is scarce and firm with a good demand. Hides are dull with light trade. Quotations are as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country	$ 30@ 31
Oak sole, city	36@ 38
Red sole, B. A. heav and mid	27@ 29
Red sole, Orinoco	27@ 28
Red sole, good dgd	23@ 26
Oak, rough	24@ 28
Harness, city oak	34@ 37
Harness, country	29@ 32
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@ 28
Collar, oak sides, ₩ doz	31 00@35 00
Fair skirting	37@ 40
Fair bridle, ₩ doz	54 00@66 00
Belt leather	39@ 41
Finished calf	90@$1 25
Finished upper, ₩ foot	18@ 20
Finished kips	50@ 90

Hides.

Green salted cows	6¼@ 7
Green salted steers, light	7½@ 8
Green salted steers, heavy	8¾@ 9¼
Green salted calf	9 @11
Green butcher cows	5½
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green butcher calf	10

HEMP—The demand is active at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90c; miners' oil—No. 1, 60c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 30c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 23@24c; extra engine (amber color), 50c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 20@22c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 14@15c; residuum (prepared), $4 00; residuum (common), $3 00@3 50; axle grease, ₩ gross, $12 00; rolling mill grease, ₩ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 70c; cod oil, for tanners, 55@60c straits oil, for tanners, 45@50c.

RAGS—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2¼@2⅜c ₩ ℔; and woolen ½c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₩ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is easy, with a slightly improved demand. We quote jobbing prices as $1 20 ₩ bbl for No. 1; $1 30 for extra do; $1 50 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 230 ℔s, $2 25 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $4 00 ₩ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is rather steadier and prices are generally maintained. Nominal quotations are as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₩ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ₩ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₩ dozen	6 50
2-hoop pails ₩ dozen	1 85
3-hoop pails ₩ dozen	2 10
Washboard, patent, ₩ dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, ₩ dozen	2 00@2 15
Clothes pins, round head, ₩ box	70

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 35c ₩ bundle; medium, 52c; double crown, 70c; double medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 35c@$2 65 ₩ ream; dry goods, 75c@$5 50; No. 1 manilla, 10@11c ₩ ℔; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 4@5c; tea do, 8@10c; flour sacks (⅛-bbl), $35 00@40 00 ₩ 1,000; do (¼-bbl), $20 00@22 00; grocers' bags (1 bbl), $1 80 ₩ 1,000; 3 ℔s do, $2 70; 5 ℔s do, $3 70; 10 ℔s do, $6 00; 16 ℔s do, $9 50; 20 ℔s do, $10 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, October 11, 1876.

MATTERS AND THINGS GENERALLY.

Politics were at fever heat yesterday, and have not cooled off to-day, both parties seeming intent upon "holding the fort" for their favorites, and of solving the conundrum as to "who's ahead." Plethoric pocket-books were plentiful, but whether much money changed hands, in the way of wagers, we do not undertake to record. However, the game of "bluff" was a good one. But a truce to gambling, which none of the live stock merchants understand, we come down to solid facts and figuring, which are as follows

CATTLE.

Extra selected, 1,500 to 1,600 ℔s	$4 90@5 15
Extra selected, 1,300 to 1,400 ℔s	4 70@4 90
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s	4 40@4 60
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s	4 00@4 25
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@3 00
Good stockers and feeders of good quality	4 00@4 40
Common light stockers	2 50@3 00

HOGS.

Extra Philadelphias	$6 50@6 60
Fair Philadelphias	6 30@6 40
Good mixed	6 20@6 30
Best Yorkers	6 10@6 15
Fair Yorkers	5 90@6 00
Common Yorkers	5 50@5 75
Roughs	4 50@5 00

SHEEP.

Choice, 95 to 100 ℔s	$4 90@5 10
Choice, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 50@4 70
Good, 75 to 80 ℔s	3 75@4 00
Lambs	4 00@6 00

But as matters now stand, we prefer to let the following line that dealers give the *spirit* of the market, for the past week, which is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, October 11, 1876.

Messrs. J. F. Sadler & Co.

Report the following concerning the markets for the week ending this day:

CATTLE.

The supply of through cattle falls short of last week 127 cars, and local cattle 100 cars short; yet, there was no reaction in prices except a shade better on good grades, of which there were but a limited number offered, and most of them went through in first hands. The movement was only moderate and the market closes quiet to-day.

No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.
22..19,540	$3 75	18..19,900	$3 80	17..19,540	$4 00
29..43,090	4 65	18..23,400	4 50	5..6,180	4 50
40..3,950	3 75	2..2,470	4 50	3..3,460	3 35
5..5,990	4 30	1..1,460	4 30	4..4,670	4 25
3..3,640	4 30	2..2,100	4 15	4..4,500	4 37
3..3,680	4 40	20..22,760	4 15	2..2,000	4 25
4..4,820	4 25	7..7,800	4 25	2..1,940	3 37
3..3,210	4 15	2..2,210	4 00	4..4,090	3 70
1..960	3 75	12..12,360	4 25	1..1,050	4 12
2..2,040	3 37	5..5,450	3 85	14..12,930	3 70
12..14,000	4 25	5..4,350	3 60	17..17,520	3 70
19..16,020	3 80	16..15,530	3 00	1..1,300	3 00
4..4,590	2c	20..21,960	4 35	47..60,720	3 80
35..43,710	4 40	17..19,170	3 90	2..2,320	4 15
17..19,290	4 15	2..3,410	4 15	16..22,130	4 50
19..21,070	4 10	18..21,820	4 25	38..41,510	4 00
19..19,910	4 00	1..1,070	3 50	19..17,720	3 65
42..64,610	5 40	2..2,900	4 50	1..1,350	4 00
19..21,280	4 65	16..20,460	5 00	17..22,100	5 00
8..9,260	4 50	9..11,140	4 50	2..2,000	4 00

HOGS.

With a light supply at the close of last week prices advanced to $6 55@6 75 for Philadelphias, and $6 35@6 45 for Yorkers, but the supply having been more liberal since then, the market has steadily declined, being quotable at fully 20@30c per hundred lower to-day on the commoner grades, while Philadelphias are 15@20c off, as compared with last Saturday's quotations.

Philadelphias	$6 40@6 50
Smooth light Yorkers	6 10@6 15
Common to fair	5 90@6 00
Roughs	4 50@5 25

No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.
18..5,330	$6 60	105..16,780	$6 30	53..9,470	$6 25
5..1,830	6 60	24..6,300	6 50	84..17,910	6 25
5..1,720	5 70	133..31,620	6 45	9..2,540	6 40
58..12,300	6 50	59..9,030	5 90	88..10,460	5 60
56..11,610	6 45	17..3,600	6 45	86..23,090	6 60
40..10,550	6 55	5..940	5 75	4..1,360	5 65
5..1,140	6 30	117..25,270	6 55	121..26,770	6 45
108..26,600	6 60	35..10,660	6 55	10..2,610	6 35
39..11,530	6 55	47..13,720	6 60	83..24,890	6 25
28..6,330	6 20	18..5,790	6 50	19..5,160	6 50
37..6,970	6 25	31..6,680	6 10	23..6,250	6 40
45..12,840	6 30	8..1,630	6 45	41..8,740	6 25
48..14,350	6 50	15..2,960	6 00	02..11,130	6 00
47..12,930	6 30	60..13,410	5 95	63..14,160	6 10
54..11,710	5 75	133..38,810	6 50	73..16,660	6 20
34..8,770	6 15				

SHEEP.

There was only a fair supply on the market and trade opened moderately active at about 10c better prices than last week. Everything sold and market closed firm as follows:

Best, 95 to 100 ℔s	$4 90@5 10
Best, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 50@4 70
Good, 75 to 80 ℔s	3 75@4 00
Lambs	4 00@6 00

No. W't	P'e	No. W't	P'e	No. W't	P'e
94..7,690	$4 40	234..18,650	$3 75	96..6,550	$4 30
92..9,050	5 00	176..16,380	4 50	55..4,420	4 50
105..7,570	2 87	101..8,580	4 55	207..15,440	4 10
221..17,810	4 60	212..15,870	3 90		

Receipts—108 cars through cattle; 218 cars local cattle; 187 cars hogs; 63 cars sheep.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by the original shipping bill, and drawn only for two-thirds cost of the stock, payable at the Penn Bank. John W. Fort is our agent at Indianapolis, and will attend to all stock at that point consigned to us.

J. F. SADLER & CO.

S. B. Hedges & Co.

report the following state of the market:

CATTLE.

The run of cattle has been very much lighter this week than last week, and, while the sellers are trying to get an advance, the buyers do not seem disposed to allow an advance, as they have just come out of the worst market of the season. It is reasonable to expect, should the run be light next week, that we will have a more active market and better prices. We give our sales below for Tuesday and Wednesday, not having any prime or extra cattle on sale this week:

No. W't	P'e	No. W't	P'e	No. W't	P'e
16..17,360	$4 90	10..11,220	$4 15	3..3,340	$3 00
3..3,140	3 00	3..3,910	3 32	19..18,200	3 50
32..42,450	4 70	1..1,910	3 60	1..1,300	3 12
1 b'l 1,600	2 50	17..21,950	4 75	13..9,190	2 80
1 b'l 1,280	3 00	2..1,880	2 75	17..20,940	4 70
6..8,190	4 70	15..15,760	4 00	14..16,050	4 50
17..20,040	4 20	16..19,290	4 50	6..7,850	2 62
20..16,480	3 60	2 b'ls 2,630	2 75	40..48,440	3 62
3..2,700	3 65	1..1,240	4 00		

HOGS.

Monday, October 9.—Hogs were in liberal supply and prices were from 15@20c below Saturday's prices; range being Yorkers $6 00@6 25; Philadelphias $6 40@6 60. Tuesday prices on the York grades were 10@15c below yesterday's prices; range being $5 90@6 15; Philadelphias $6 30@6 50. Wednesday prices unchanged. Below we give a list of our sales for Tuesday and Wednesday:

No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.
72..11,180	$6 25	37..7,140	$6 40	53..7,490	$5 60
51..12,590	6 00	17..5,540	6 60	21..5,410	6 15
65..13,080	6 40	36..9,490	6 50	18..5,330	6 55
40..9,900	6 50	87..18,750	6 15	37..8,770	6 35
7..2,530	6 00	8..2,010	6 30	146..29,280	6 00
60..10,020	6 10	124..23,100	6 15	39..8,350	6 15
10..3,410	5 40	48..12,780	6 35	5..1,370	6 15
54..11,930	6 00	29..6,420	6 20	48..12,6[illegible]	6 50
17..5,530	6 20	29..3,390	6 25	[illegible]..12,970	6 10
23..6,420	6 25	33..8,0[illegible]	6 25	33..6,420	6 00
87..14,560	6 10	[illegible]..12,720	6 10	21..5,340	6 25
100..19,63[illegible]	6 15	17..4,750	6 15	59..11,760	6 15
[illegible]..11,390	6 35	50..14,510	6 50		

SHEEP.

Sheep were in light supply and of very fair quality. Sales were easily effected at very satisfactory prices. Extreme fat sheep will command good prices in the future. Below find sales for Tuesday and Wednesday:

No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.	No. W't.	P'e.
173..15,510	$4 60	110..8,050	$4 25	114..8,630	$4 40
164..14,230	4 50	203..18,570	4 90	598..52,180	4 25
169..8,750	4 40				

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, October 9, 1876.

The Market.

Prices for cattle, hogs and sheep ruled about the same to-day as on last Monday, though some claimed that common grades were off a fraction, whilst prime stock was fully up to last week's rates.

STOCK ARRIVALS.

The regular shippers of live stock to this market were fully represented, and the aggregate number reported did not vary much from that of last week. All told, being those received by rail and driven in, would not exceed 600 head. Their were a number of prime cattle among the offerings, but for the most part they consisted of common to good butchers' cattle, this class being seemingly preferred by local dealers at present. The market was more brisk than on last Monday, and by noon most of the offerings were disposed of. We quote as follows:

CATTLE.

Choice butchers'	$5 00@5 37
Medium to fair	4 00@4 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@4 00

HOGS.

The hog market ruled just about the same as last week. And just now we wish to apologise to our good friend Rothchild for transferring him from Allegheny to East Liberty. He is still in the swine trade at his pens in the Union Yards, and only occasionally visits the Central Yards on business. The offerings were not heavy, and sales made as follows:

Best butchers'	$6 25@6 75
Fair butchers'	6 00@6 10
Roughs	5 75@5 90

SHEEP.

The run of sheep and lambs was not unusually heavy to-day, and the market was considered a fair one. At noon most of the offerings were disposed of at about the following figures:

Best, 95 to 100 ℔s	$4 75@5 12
Good, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 25@4 50
Medium, 80 to 90 ℔s	3 00@3 50
Lambs	1 00@3 00

We may add that prime 95 to 100 ℔s sheep were scarce, and more could have been sold had they been on the market.

MILCH COWS.

Holders firm in their views as to prices. Sales made at from $25 00 to $65 00 as to quality.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 11.—Beeves—Receipts 2,020 head, against 2,300 head for the same time last week. Quality fair. Market very quiet with a slight advance on ordinary and medium cattle; extra steers sold $10 25@10 75; ordinary to prime native steers, $8 25@10 25; decent to fair Colorada and Texas steers, $8 25@8 50; best two car loads of cattle in market averaged upwards of 1,700 ℔s and sold at 10 50@10 75; fat steers, 1,400@1,500 ℔s, $9 50@10 00; about twenty car loads arrived late and unsold.

Sheep—Receipts for two days 10,400 head, against 8,440 head for the same time last week. Market fair but closed a shade weaker; common to prime sheep $4 00@6 00, with a few choice at $6 25; common to prime lambs $5 25@7 12½, with a few extra and fancy State and Canada lambs at $7 50@7 75; several car loads unsold.

Swine—Arrivals yesterday and to-day 7,930 head, against 7,150 head for the same time last week. Several lots of State and Ohio hogs, alive, sold at $6 50@6 75. Market closed about steady.

CHICAGO, October 11.—Cattle—Receipts 3,500 head. Shipments 900 head. Market quiet and unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts 14,000 head. Shipments 3,000 head. Market dull and a shade lower; extra heavy $6 20@6 30, good to choice $5 90@6 15; fair $5 85@5 95; common to medium $5 60@5 80; light $5 50@6 15.

Sheep—Receipts 1,200 head. Market quiet and 10@15c lower; fair to good $4 [illegible]@4 75; common to medium $2 75@3 15.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—Cattle dull; sales 4,100 head; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers $5 75@6 00; fair to good do [illegible] 25@5 00; common $3 00@4 00.

Sheep—Sales 13,000 head at $4 50@5 75.

Hogs in fair demand; sales 5,000 head at $8 75@9 25.

ALBANY, October 6.—Cattle—Receipts 619 car loads against 670 car loads last week. Market active and in buyers' favor, showing a decline of 25c in live weight on common natives and Texas and 12½c on good and extra weight native butchering stock.

ST. LOUIS, October 11.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $5 70@5 85; bacon $5 75@6 00. Cattle—Steady and unchanged, extra.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Hogs—Common light $5 00@5 25; fair to good light $5 85@6 25.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, October 7, 1876.

The market for pig metal has been very quiet the past week, and sales not large, but the prices remain about the same as at date of our last. First-class forge iron is held firm at about $22 00, 4 mos., and *inferior* grades are offered at a slight concession from last week's prices.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

300 tons grey forge	$20 50@21 50—4 mos
200 tons grey forge, extra	22 00—5 mos
150 tons grey forge	22 00—4 mos
100 tons No. 1 foundry	22 50—Cash.
40 tons No. 2 foundry	22 50—4 mos
35 tons No. 1 foundry	24 00—4 mos
21 tons No. 1 foundry, extra	25 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

220 tons No. 1, 2 and 3 H. R.	$23 00@27 00—4 mos
200 tons No. 2 and 3 H. R.	23 50@24 50—4 mos
105 tons No. 1, 2 and 3 H. R.	23 00@28 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons grey forge	$21 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	23 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry	24 00—4 mos

ALLEGHENY COKE.

300 tons grey, mottled and white	Private terms
40 tons foundry	$23 00—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons grey forge	$20 00—30 days

MONTHLY IRON REPORT.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, October 7, 1876.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore, blooms, muck bar and scrap iron received by the various railroads for September, 1876. It will be found useful for reference:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Blms tons.	Ore, tons.	Met'l tons.
Nimick & Co.	......	......	4,170
Edgar Thomson Steel Works	......	......	2,940
Isabella Furnace	......	1,380	......
Byers, McCullough & Co.	......	......	984
Laughlin & Co.	......	1,092	......
Shoenberger, Blair & Co.	......	1,176	......
J. Painter & Sons	......	......	228
Wilson, W & Co.	......	......	120
Carnagie Bros. & Co.	......	......	396
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	......	......	192
Lewis, Dalzell & Co.	......	312	336
John Moorhead	......	......	324
Reese, Graff & Woods	24	......	48
Caughey & Hailman	......	......	60
Wm. Clark & Co.	......	......	220
Pittsb'gh Forge and Iron Co.	48	......	480
Jones & Laughlin	......	876	......
Graff, Bennett & Co.	......	864	276
Lindsay & McCutcheon	......	......	180
Zug & Co.	......	......	434
Chess, Smythe & Co.	......	612	96
J. Reamer	......	......	120
Various consignees	216	396	576
Total	288	5,616	12,180

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Blms tons.	Met'l tons.
John Moorhead	528	180
Byers, McCullough & Co.	......	120
Lucy Furnace	......	48
Wilson, Walker & Co.	......	144
Wm. Smith & Son	......	24
Jones & Laughlin	......	24
Various consignees	156	120
Total	684	660

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Blms tons.	Ore, tons.	Met'l tons.
A. H. Childs	......	......	700
J. Reamer	......	......	480
H. Lloyd, Son & Co.	72	......	36
J. W. Porter	......	......	144
Nimick & Co.	......	......	816
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	......	36	96
Caughey & Hailman	......	......	324
John Moorhead	......	......	96
Painter & Sons	......	......	24
Various consignees	72	......	288
Total	144	36	3,004

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Blms tons.	Ore, tons.	Met'l tons.
Rees, Graff & Woods	86	180	60
Isabella Furnace	......	768	......
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	......	648	72
Philips, Nimick & Co.	......	......	300
Lucy Furnace	......	1,128	......
Shoenberger, B. & Co.	......	960	......
Nimick & Co.	......	......	48
Pitts'gh Forge and Iron Co.	......	456	......
H. Lloyd, Son & Co.	48	48	24
Graff, Bennett & Co.	......	252	......
Soho Furnace	......	60	......
Anderson & Woods	132	......	......
Lewis, Dalzell & Co.	......	72	......
Lindsay & McCutcheon	......	......	96
Brown & Co.	......	......	48
Wm. Clark & Co.	......	......	240
Caughey & Hailman	......	......	12
Various consignees	120	36	312
Total	386	4,608	1,212

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Metal, tons.
Various consignees	120

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Metal, tons.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	216
Graff, Bennett & Co.	504
J. Painter & Sons	204
McLain, Harper & Co.	12
Total	936

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	M. B. tons.	P. tons.
A. H. Childs	......	252
Everson, Macrum & Co.	156	24
Total	156	276

SCRAP IRON.

The following are the receipts of scrap iron by rail for September 1876:

	Tons.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	1,073
Pennsylvania	1,056
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	360
Allegheny Valley	264
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis	192
Pittsburgh and Connellsville	120
Total	3,065

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

Scotch Pig.—There is a large business doing, and the demand is still improving. The following are makers' quotations:

Gartsherrie No. 1	66s
Coltness No. 1	68s 6d
Glengarnock No. 1	63s 6d
Eglinton No. 1	57s 6d

Manufactured iron—A large business has been done; the demand is improving and prices are steady. No change in quotations.

Rails unchanged.—*Cable Special to Iron Age*, October 4.

NEW YORK.

October 5.—American Pig.—There is nothing of consequence to report; the sales during the week have been extremely light. We quote as before: No. 1 foundry $22 00; No. 2 foundry $20 00; grey forge $19 00@20 00.

Scotch Pig.—A few sales in a very small way are reported. We continue our quotations, viz.: Coltness $28 50; Glengarnock $27 50; Eglinton $26 50.

Rails.—The condition of the market is unchanged since our last report, and we continue to quote American, at works, $38 00@40 00.

Old Rails—Are inactive, and in the absence of transactions, we quote them nominally at $21 00.

Scrap.—We quote as before: Wrought, from yard, $26 00@27 00.

CINCINNATI.

[By L. B. Hull & Co.]

October 6.—Pig iron—Our market closes with a somewhat improved demand for foundry and mill irons, and consumers, when in the market, appear less timid of purchasing round lots. The best grades of foundry iron are not in large supply and are held firmly at quotations:

HOT-BLAST FOUNDRY.

	Per ton.
Hanging Rock, No. 1, charcoal	$23 50@24 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	22 50@23 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, No. 1, coke	23 50@24 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, No. 2, coke	21 50@23 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, No. 1, stone-coal	21 50@22 00—4 mos
Virginia, No. 1, coke	23 00—4 mos
Virginia, No. 2, coke	21 00@21 50—4 mos
Alabama and Tennessee, No. 1, charcoal	23 00—4 mos
Alabama and Tennessee, No. 2, charcoal	21 50—4 mos
Red short, No. 1, coke	26 00—4 mos
Fannie U. S. Scotch, No. 1	24 50—4 mos
Alice U. S. Scotch, No. 1	24 50—4 mos
Southern Ohio American Scotch, No. 1	22 00—4 mos

FORGE IRONS.

Hanging Rock, No. 1, charcoal	$21 00@21 50—4 mos
Hanging Rock, No. 1, coke	21 00—4 mos
Virginia, No. 1, coke	20 50@21 00—4 mos
Alabama and Tennessee, No. 1, charcoal	20 50@21 00—4 mos
Red short, No. 1, coke	22 00@23 00—4 mos
Cold short, No. 1, stone coal	19 00@20 00—4 mos

CAR WHEEL AND MALLEABLE.

Hanging Rock	$40 00@45 00—4 mos
Southern and Western brands	35 00@40 00—4 mos

CLEVELAND.

October 5.—The market was not an active one. The current rates are:

Per gross ton, on four months time. Subject to change in market.

FOUNDRY IRON.

No. 1 Lake Superior charcoal	$27 00
No. 2 Lake Superior charcoal	26 00
No. 1 anthracite	25 00
No. 2 anthracite	23 00
No. 1 bituminous	24 50
No. 2 bituminous	23 00
No. 1 Massillon	25 50
B— 1 Massillon	24 00
No. 2	21 00

CAR WHEEL AND MALLEABLE IRON.

No. 3 Lake Superior charcoal	$27 00
No. 4 Lake Superior charcoal	27 50
No. 5 and 6 Lake Superior charcoal	27 00

BESSEMER IRON.

Nos. 1 and 2 Lake Superior charcoal	$27 00

FORGE IRON.

No. 1 gray forge	$22 00
No. 1 white and mottled	20 50

CINCINNATI.

[By Mathew, Addy & Co.]

October 10.—The feeling that prices of pig iron have reached their lowest limit has encouraged many buyers to purchase more freely in anticipation of their actual wants.

The increased demand has been freely met, however, and no upward tendency in prices has yet appeared. Stocks are ample, except in hanging rock brands of charcoal iron, which are very scarce and decidedly firm in price.

Receipts of Ores and Pig Metal.

The following were the receipts of ores and pig metals by the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, for the week ending October 5, 1876:

	Iron ore, tons.	Pig iron, tons.	Lead, tons.	Zinc ore, tons.
St Louis	80	540	250	50
Carondelet	1,380	....	....	400
Total	1,460	540	250	450
Pr's week	1,010	400	120	430

—*St. Louis Republican.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, October 11.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 06¼; No. 2 do $1 05@1 05¼ cash; $1 05¾ November; $1 06¾ December; No. 3 93@97c; rejected 78½@80c. Corn firm; No. 2, 43¼c cash; 43½c November; rejected 41¼@41½c. Oats firm; No. 2 33c cash; 33½c November. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull at 69@70c cash. Pork dull at $16 65@16 70 cash; $16 55@16 60 October; $15 00 the year. Lard dull; 10⅛c cash; 9¾c November; 9.80 the year. Whisky $1 10.

Latest—At the close this afternoon, wheat was ½c lower. Corn ½c lower. Pork easier and unchanged. Lard unchanged.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Flour in buyers' favor; receipts 11,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 75@5 00; common to good $5 20@5 [illegible]; good to choice $5 35@5 45; white wheat extra $5 55@7 50; St. Louis $5 20@7 50. Rye flour [illegible] steady at $4 75@5 15. Cornmeal dull at $2 75@3 15. Wheat less active; receipts 97,000 bushels; [illegible] graded, spring, $1 02@1 10; No. 3 old and new [illegible] $1 13; amber Indiana, new, $1 24@1 25; [illegible] $1 25; Michigan $1 26. Rye quiet; [illegible] 72@72½c. Barley and malt steady. Corn [illegible] moderate demand; receipts 87,000 bushels, and a shade firmer; Western mixed, graded, 59@59½c; mixed, sail, 57@58c. Oats unchanged. Hay and hops firm. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 16@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining [illegible]; prime 9⅝c. Rosin unchanged. Turpentine steady at 34c. Eggs steady at 23c. Pork dull at $17 00@17 25. Beef quiet. Middles quiet; Western long clear 9¼. Lard dull, closing heavy at 16.55@16.60c. Butter firm; Western 16@30c. Cheese unchanged, 12. Whisky dull at $1 [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—Coffee quiet; Java 21@22c. Pork steady at $17 50@17 75. Lard 10¾@11c. Flour firm; extras $4 00@4 25. Wheat dull; red $1 [illegible]@1 23; amber $1 25@1 28; white $1 25@1 35. Corn steady; mixed 57½@58c. Oats dull at 33@34c. Whisky $1 15. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extra 32½@35c; do firsts 30@31c; Western extras 26@30c; do firsts 23@25c. Cheese firmer; Western 8@11½c. Eggs steady at [illegible]@24c.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour firm. Wheat dull; amber $1 20. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats dull; white 35@39c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork at $17 25. Lard dull; steam 10⅝c. Bulk meats steady at 9@9⅝@9¾c. Bacon firm at [illegible]@10@10⅛c. Whisky dull at $1 10.

ST. LOUIS, October 11.—Cotton [illegible] quiet and unchanged; middling [illegible]. Flour [illegible] extra 3¾@4c. Wheat dull at $1 10@1 21. Corn steady at 40¼@40⅜c. Oats dull at 32¼@33⅛c. Rye steady at 58c. Whisky dull at $1 10¼. Pork dull at $17 50. Lard dull at 10½@10⅝c. Bacon and bulkmeats quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—Cotton firm at 10¾c. Flour quiet; extra $3 87½@4 00; family $4 75@4 87½. Wheat dull; red $1 01@1 06; amber $1 06@1 15. Corn unchanged. Rye 65c. Pork steady at $17 50. Bacon dull at 8@10@[illegible] firm. Lard dull at 11½@12½c. Whisky at $1 12.

BOSTON, October 11.—Flour firm; superfine Western, $3 50@4 25; common extra $4 75@5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5 [illegible] 7 25; Illinois $6 00@7 50; St. Louis $6 50@8 [illegible]. Corn steady; new mixed and yellow Western 62@62½c. Oats dull; No. 1 white 49@50c; rejected 40@42c.

TOLEDO, October 11.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash $1 14; No. 1 white Michigan $1 17; No. 2 $1 12; amber $1 16¾; No. 3 red $1 08¼. Corn steady; high mixed 46c; no grade 46¼c; low mixed 46c. Oats firmer; No. 2 32c; Michigan 33c.

MILWAUKEE, October 11.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat opened unsettled and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 13¾; No. 2, $1 07; No. 3, $1 00⅝. Corn steady; No. 2, 43c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 32c. Rye dull at 61½c. Barley steady at 85@86c.

LIVERPOOL, October 11.—California white wheat average 10s 1d@10s 4d; do club 10s 5d@10s 8d; red Western spring, Nos. 2 to 1, 9s 2d@9s 9d; winter 9s 5d@9s 7d. Flour 22½@24s. Corn 25¾@26s.

OSWEGO, October 11.—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan $1 33. Corn quiet and steady at 58c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—Cornmeal held at $2 50. Others unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 11.—Hogs unchanged. Receipts 2,000 head.

MEMPHIS, October 11.—Cotton firm at 10¼@10⅜c. Others unchanged.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Wool quiet, firm and demand moderate; supply light but equal to all requirements: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 42@45c; extra 42c; medium 40@42c; coarse 37@39c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine, 37@40c; medium 39@42c; coarse 37@39c. Combing—Washed 47@50c; do unwashed; 35c. Canada combing 50c; fine unwashed 23@25c; coarse medium do 23@28c; tub-washed 39@45c; unwashed 18@20c; extra merino pulled 32@35c; No. 1 super pulled 32@35c; Texas fine and medium 18@28c; do coarse 18@20c.

BOSTON, October 11.—There is an upward tendency on some grades but quotations are unchanged; good demand for fleece wool. Stocks further reduced; very light supply of desirable grades.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Cotton dull at 11 1-16c. Futures steady; October 11 1-32@11 3-32c; November 11 3-32c; December 11 5-16@11 11-16c; January 11½@11 17-32c; February 11 11-16c.

LIVERPOOL, October 11.—Cotton firm at 5 15-16@6 1-16d. Sales 2,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export and 12,000 American.

SAVANNAH, October 9.—Market quiet and firm; middling 9⅞c. Mobile—Market quiet; middling 10c. Charleston—Market firmer; middling 10⅛c. Galveston—Market steady; middling 9⅞c.

Coal and Coke.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Coal was moderately active, and prices not materially changed. Youghiogheny, Campbell's creek and Raymond city 7c per bushel, afloat; Muskingum Valley, 9c on cars; Hocking Valley, 9c at elevator, and all 10@11c delivered; Ashland, 6c and Ohio river, 5@5½c afloat, and 8@9c delivered; Kanawha cannel, 16c afloat, and 20@22c delivered; Indiana cannel, 18c per bushel, and anthracite $8 00@8 50 per ton delivered.

Coke—The demand was firm and the market steady. City manufactured and gas house selling at 6c per bushel at yards, and 8@9c delivered; crushed, 8c at yard; Connellsville, 7½c afloat, and both 10@11c delivered. McKeesport, 5c afloat, and 7@8c delivered.

LOUISVILLE, October 10.—Coal—Pittsburgh, at 10c; Kentucky at 9c; Raymond City at 10c; city coke at 8c; cannel at 18@20c; anthracite at $9 00@9 50; Pittsburgh afloat at 6¼@6½c.

EVANSVILLE, October 10.—Lump coal is sold as follows: Pittsburgh, 15c delivered; Kentucky, 8@9c; Ingleside, 9c for lump; 8c for nut.

DIED:

GERWIG—On Saturday evening, October 7, 1876, at half past nine o'clock, Mrs. EVA DOROTHEA, relict of the late George Frederick Gerwig, in the eighty-third year of her age.

SCOTT—On Thursday afternoon, October 5th, 1876, THOMAS SCOTT, aged twenty-four years, the beloved son of John and Olivia R. Scott.

THOMPSON—At 3:30 P. M., October 6th, ALEX. THOMPSON, aged 60 years.

REDMAN—On Tuesday morning, October 10, 1876, JOHN W. REDMAN, aged forty years.

DAVIS—On Wednesday, October 11, 1876, at 2:45 o'clock A. M., PETER M., son of Charl B. and Mary L. Davis, aged five years, four months and four days.

MORAN—At Emlenton, Venango county, Pa., on Tuesday, October 10, 1876, at 8:30 P. M., T. A. MORAN, aged twenty-nine years.

CORBETT—At 11 o'clock Sabbath morning, October 8, 1876, MARY, only daughter of Ross M. and Fanny C. Corbett, of Leatherwood, Clarion county, Pa.

"So He giveth His beloved sleep."

For 25 Cents

WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE

AND SEND THE

Campaign Weekly

Commercial,

A 36 Column Paper,

From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.

ADDRESS,

THE COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

Orphans' Court Sale.

Estate of John Elder, Deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Indiana county, there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

Wednesday, the 1st Day of November, A. D. 1876,

At 10 o'clock A. M., a certain tract of land situated in Blacklick township, adjoining the village of Filmore, lands of Isaac Laugher, Daniel Uncapher, Zachariah Laird, Elder Laird and the Conemaugh river, containing 225 acres, more or less, with a 2-Story Brick Dwelling House, Frame Barn and other buildings thereon erected, and two Apple Orchards thereon growing; also, five Tenant Houses erected on said premises, in the village of Filmore. The said administrators have the right to sell the said premises altogether or in separate allotments, according to the best advantage.

The above described land is level and well watered, lying adjoining the borough of Livermore, a station on the West Penn Railroad, and is considered one of the best hay and grain producing farms in said county.

TERMS—One-half cash on confirmation of sale, the balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds on the premises.

Sale to be conducted by Silas C. Fulton and John Archibald, administrators of said deceased.

By order of Court. D. B. LEWIS, Clerk.

TO INVESTORS IN WESTERN LANDS.

The B. & M. R. R. owns 9[illegible],000 acres of good Lands north of the Platte River, in Eastern Nebraska. This Company's ro[illegible] lies south of the river, and as the lands can ne[illegible] be tributary thereto, it has been determined to [illegible] sell them rapidly at very low prices and easy terms.

For full information address,
A. E. TOUZALIN, Land Com. B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa, or Lincoln, Neb.

TAKE NOTICE. We have the largest and best selling Stationery Package in the World. It contains 18 sheets of paper, 18 envelopes, pen, penholder, golden pen, and a piece of valuable Jewelry. Complete sample package, with elegant gold-plated sleeve buttons, and ladies' fashionable fancy Set, pin and drops, post-paid, 25 cents. 5 packages, with assorted Jewelry, $1. Solid Gold Patent Lever Watch free to all agents. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, N. Y.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1876.

AT a recent "mammoth" TILDEN meeting in New York city, the signals for applauding the speakers, who talked chiefly against "reviving the war issues," were given by the ex-Private Secretary of JEFF. DAVIS. This fellow is enjoying the office of Mayor's Clerk, at $5,000 a year, but has spent, and is spending, his time mainly in pulling the wires for TILDEN the "reformer."

A SENSIBLE Democrat recently advised his son, who will cast his first vote at the November election, to visit the different club rooms and see who composed the two parties, and hear their talk, before deciding which he would attach himself to. The advice was followed, and a few nights later the son wore home the uniform of a HAYES and WHEELER club which he had joined. The father expresses himself as perfectly satisfied.

ALMOST every day gold is withdrawn from the Bank of England for the United States. This is properly regarded as a very encouraging sign, since it indicates that the balance of trade is now in our favor. The New York *Bulletin* says:

> The transfer of a few millions of gold from London to New York would confer advantages on both countries. It would relieve the London market of a plethora that abnormally depresses the rate of interest; and it would benefit us by replenishing our greatly depleted stock of gold, by putting down the gold premium, by facilitating the marketing of the four and a half per cent. bonds, and by contributing something towards preparations for resumption of specie payments.

THE foreign export trade of Philadelphia, last month, amounted to $5,623,395, against $4,453,304 for August, and $3,206,971 for September of 1875, showing an increase of $1,170,091 over August, and $3,206,971 over September of last year. The exports for the first nine months of the current year foot up $36,636,401, against $23,273,348 for the same period in 1875, being an increase of $13,364,053 for the Centennial year so far. The principal articles exported were petroleum, provisions, breadstuffs, cotton, unmanufactured hair, iron, tallow, tobacco, etc. Of the whole amount $2,031,320 was carried in American and $3,592,275 in foreign vessels. This is an excellent showing.

AN EXCEEDINGLY important interest is the wool-growing and manufacturing industry. Last April the Democratic Committee on Ways and Means introduced a bill making a reduction of twenty per cent. on foreign wools. This bill was held over the heads of wool-growers and manufacturers until August, resulting in a loss of millions of dollars to the wool-grower; the growers hastening to sell, for fear the tariff would pass, while the manufacturers bought low, or not at all, for the same reason. In August the tariff bill was postponed until next winter, and wool at once advanced rapidly. The Democratic members of the House are justly responsible for this bungling.

THE London *Standard* is delighted with the nomination of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for Governor of Massachusetts. During the war of the rebellion in this country the *Standard* was the English organ of JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy. It is now the official mouthpiece of the English Tory party. A late issue contained perhaps the most cowardly apology that was ever made for rapine and murder. In discussing Mr. BARING's recent report upon the atrocities in Bulgaria, it says: "They (the massacres) prove to us the folly of those who would provoke still worse atrocities by driving to desperation a people who have shown in so terrible a manner that if they are to perish they will not perish alone."

ACCORDING to the latest published statistics of this year's wheat crop in England, which show a deficiency of nearly one-fourth the amount required for home consumption, that country will, for the fourth year in succession, be dependent upon the United States for the necessary supply from abroad. It is estimated that about 4,000,000 quarters will be required, and it appears to be quite understood that this amount can be obtained only at increased prices. This ought to be good news to our farmers. It is a singular fact that the land under wheat in the United Kingdom this year has been one-fifth less than in preceding years. All the other crops are small, especially oats and hay, and the former are already bringing high prices. Potatoes, also, are very deficient in that country and in Ireland, and a great advance in the retail prices of the commonest necessaries of life will probably take place this winter.

IN HIS speech at Akron, Ohio, last Friday night, CARL SCHURZ, referring to the slanderous accusation of Know Nothingism brought against Governor HAYES, said:

> "This is an utterly reckless charge. I conversed with Governor Hayes about the reports concerning the matter, when I saw him, about three weeks ago. The whole thing is based upon nothing but a careless routine answer by Governor Hayes' Secretary to a complimentary letter. I think I have answered similar letters in a similar way, dozens of times in my life. To charge Governor Hayes with Know-Nothing sentiments is the greatest absurdity that can be imagined. Everybody knowing him will confirm what I say. As a foreign born citizen, who loves his rights as dearly as anybody, I do not hesitate to declare that if there is any man in this country, in whose hands I would consider my rights safe as in my own, that man is Rutherford B. Hayes. I shall therefore vote to make him President, with a feeling of the most absolute safety."

THE recent educational progress of Japan is so wonderful as to be almost incredible. It was only in 1873 that the movement for public education was fully inaugurated, and now, the whole country being districted, there are 18,712 public schools, 2,300 private schools, numbering in all 1,725,000 pupils; fifty-one normal schools, with 5,000 pupils; twenty-one government colleges, with 3,973, providing popular education for more than one in five of the whole population. It is very significant fact that on the Japanese school records are 422,127 females. To the school expenses the people have contributed by taxation nearly $1,500,000, the government gift has been about $950,000, and the voluntary contributions of wealthy men of Japan have amounted to $1,080,800. As to the attitude of the Japanese government toward Christianity, it is friendly, and it accords it perfect freedom.

A DETAILED summary of the bills for the payment of Southern war claims which were introduced into the Confederate Democratic Congress at its last session, has been carefully prepared from advance sheets of the *Congressional Record*, and the following is a recapitulation of them:

Rebuilding levees on Mississippi river	$ 5,250,000
Rebuilding bridges in West Virginia	200,000
Refund of cotton tax	68,072,000
Supplies used or destroyed	1,205,163,000
Use and occupation of property	1,205,163,000
Return of proceeds of captured property	9,000,000
Refund and remission of direct tax	5,153,886
Disloyal mail contractors	350,000
Disloyal claimants under repeal of section 3,480 of the revised statutes	500,000
Private relief bills	4,770,500
Total	$2,503,622,386

It will thus be seen that the total sum proposed to be appropriated amounts to more than our national debt. In view of this amazing fact the importance of a Republican majority in the next Congress cannot possibly be exaggerated.

A MASSACHUSETTS mother, whose son died at Andersonville, wrote to General Dix who was announced to speak at Cooper Union on the 3d inst., begging him in his speech to remember *her* class of sufferers for the Union cause. And he did, as all lovers of the Union will do in the speeches they will make at the ballot-box in November.

Here is a woman with whom bygones cannot be bygones. She cannot forget that she lost her son through the devilish cruelty of the very men who now seek to regain control of the Government. The voice of that murdered boy cries back to her from the grave, and it is not in a mother's heart to disregard it. The crime which took him from her cannot be either forgotten or forgiven. Her son was subjected to the most fearful tortures, to gratify the fiendishness of his persecutors, and no one possessed of natural affections can bring herself to the task of covering such an offense with oblivion.

There are many other parents who have experienced the same trouble as this Massachusetts mother, and who have every reason to remember bitterly the butchers of the Andersonville prison. Let all such bear in mind that the responsibility for the horrors of that hell on earth rests upon the shoulders of JEFFERSON DAVIS; and that Messrs. HOPKINS and COCHRAN voted persistently in Congress to extend amnesty to that arch rebel. A vote, now, for either of them, is a vote to indorse Andersonville; and every sufferer by that horrible prison should seek the present opportunity of rebuking the horrid practice of cruelty to prisoners by voting against TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and those obedient friends of JEFF. DAVIS, Messrs, HOPKINS and COCHRAN.

TILDEN BELONGS TO THE AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

He Sneaked Into It Two Years Ago!

But Requested It Might be Kept Secret!

And Runs as the Know-Nothing Candidate for Governor!

The Democratic candidate for President is flooding Ohio and Indiana with broad sheets containing the principles of the "American Alliance," an anti-Catholic organization, and a *fac simile* of the letter of Governor HAYES' Private Secretary, acknowledging the receipt of a letter of congratulation upon his nomination from the "American Alliance." The attempt is made to construe this letter into an indorsement of the purposes of the Alliance, although there is not the slightest connection between the two, the letter of Mr. LEE, the Governor's Private Secretary, courteously acknowledging the receipt of a letter—nothing more.

It now seems that this letter was *stolen* by some of TILDEN's friends among the numerous array of thieves that throng to his service; and this has brought out from the Secretary of the Alliance the following missive, which effectually disposes of TILDEN. *He himself accepted a letter of indorsement from the Alliance two years ago*, and is as much identified with that organization as Governor HAYES is. Like the sneak that he is, he *begged that the fact should be kept secret, while, at the same time, grateful for the assistance given him by the political support of the Alliance.* It is plain, therefore, that this anti-Catholic, proscriptive and Native American Alliance SUPPORTED TILDEN IN 1874, when he ran for Governor. Read the following letter, addressed to the editor of the New York *Times*:

AMERICAN ALLIANCE,
NAT'L EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
NEW YORK, October 6.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I wish to correct some of the mistakes in the letter which was published in the *World*, *Sun*, &c., on Wednesday, as coming from Governor Hayes' Secretary, and first—*Governor Hayes never was a member of the American Alliance.* Second—*He never saw the constitution or by laws of the organization.* Third—*No committee of this order ever, at any time, called on him, either at Columbus, Philadelphia, or any other place, for any purpose.* We simply notified him by letter that we indorsed his nomination, in answer to which we received the letter from his secretary. That letter was taken from my office, and I was as much surprised as any one can be to see it in print. I am at a loss to see why those papers should find any fault with the proceedings, *as we indorsed Mr. Tilden for Governor two years ago*, and he found no fault with it, but on the contrary *was very grateful for the assistance, only he requested that it might be kept secret*, as, if it should become public, *he feared he might lose the foreign vote.* Respectfully yours,

LEMUEL S. TYLER, Sec'y A. A.

This shows up TILDEN in his true light. He was grateful for the indorsement and support of the Alliance in 1874, and it aided him materially then, but he was anxious, the old hypocrite, to keep the fact secret, for fear he should lose the foreign vote! And now, after having accepted an election as Governor at the hands of this Alliance, and acknowledged gratefully its support, he turns upon Governor HAYES, and charges, as a grave crime, that he had followed TILDEN's own example!

The force of sheer impudence could not go further than this. It is the boldest and baldest fraud yet attempted. It exhibits TILDEN as the paltriest of paltry tricksters; and we are confident that the people of Ohio and Indiana will rebuke this hoary-headed old fraud for his double-facedness and malignity. This exposure of TILDEN's connection with the Alliance in 1874 must react against him, both in the October and November elections. The time is short to produce the full effect of it on to-morrow's election; but the telegraph reaches a long way, and the daily papers will carry the news into every county in both States by to-morrow morning. A murderer caught red-handed, could not be in a worse plight than TILDEN is left in by this unexpected exposure.

SOUTHERN "REFORM."

A "solid South" for the Democracy means fraud and intimidation in their worst forms. The States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida have large Republican majorities if they are not prevented from voting. The evidence that the heavy Republican majority in Mississippi was overcome by terrorism and fraud is abundant and convincing. Below will be found an indication of how the election in that State was carried last year. Among the witnesses examined before the Senatorial Mississippi Investigating Committee was the manager of the telegraph office at Jackson, who was subpœned to produce all telegrams sent to or received by J. Z. GEORGE, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Here are a few specimens, collated by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* from a great mass of dispatches of similar character. With them we print his explanatory comments:

CLINTON, September 6, 1875.

General J. Z. George:

There can be no peace in Hinds county while the Radical leaders are still at large. We are fully prepared to meet the issue, and accept no terms which do not embrace the surrender or removal of these leaders from the country. We do not recognize the Ames government, but will have no conflict with the Federal authorities.

S. M. SHELTON,
For the Executive Committee of the County.

On the 9th of October Colonel GEORGE was evidently absent. The following telegram is from his private secretary:

VICKSBURG, MISS., October 9, 1875.

J. Z. George:

The following received this morning: Caldwell's company left here, Jackson, this morning by wagon road guarding three wagon loads with ordnance stores destined for Edwards; have you any information as to facts, or any instructions to give? Prompt answer. U. M. YOUNG.

On the 27th of October Governor AMES and Colonel GEORGE sent to Yazoo City a telegram asking for a guarantee from the Democrats that the colored men would not be molested at the polls on November 2. Such a guarantee was sent, signed by F. BARKSDALE and Dr. MCCORMICK. Then Mr. GEORGE explains to those gentlemen why such a request was made, as follows:

OCTOBER 28, 1875.

To F. Barksdale and Dr. McCormick, Yazoo City:

The dispatch asking if the Republicans would be allowed to vote for such ticket as they pleased, was designed to elicit an answer that would prevent United States troops being sent. The answer is not considered enough to effect the object by the Government representative. We think they will be sent at once.

E. BARKSDALE,
J. Z. GEORGE.

OCTOBER 28, 1875.

F. Barksdale, Dr. McCormick, J. M. Sublett and others, Yazoo City:

We have seen official evidence from the the Attorney General of the purpose to send troops unless pledge was made as stated, and believe that if troops are sent to Yazoo they will be sent to other counties, and *it will be fatal to our cause.*

J. Z. GEORGE,
E. BARKSDALE.

If Colonel GEORGE knew that the colored people were not to be molested, why should the sending of troops to Yazoo "be fatal to our cause?" He is very anxious they should not be sent, and makes another appeal to the Democrats at Yazoo City:

OCTOBER 28, 1875.

F. Barksdale, Dr. McCormick, J. M. Sublett and others, Yazoo City:

Your dispatch is regarded as insufficient in not stating that the Republicans can put out a ticket and vote for it unmolested, and that no candidate on it will be injured in consequence thereof by Democrats. Answer to-night, and at once. Let all sign the answer, if possible. J. Z. GEORGE.

The election took place on November 2. Four days previous Mr. GEORGE telegraphed to the Democrats at Goodman, Miss.:

OCTOBER 28, 1875.

To W. J. Taylor, Goodman, Miss.:

We telegraphed to N. O. to have cannon sent you, paying transportation both ways. You must provide ammunition.

E. RICHARDSON,
J. Z. GEORGE.

The following is interesting:

SCOOBA, MISS., November 1.

General J. Z. George:

Esquirol, Davis and Bell left on south-bound train last night. Esquirol says he will be back to-night. *Do not let them bring any troops here and Kemper will be all right.* One of the inspectors of election, a Radical, says there is no use of holding an election here, and we think they are going to prevent opening the polls, if possible. What shall we do in such a case? Radicals have given up all hope, and will do anything to prevent holding an election. Answer immediately.

J. H. DUKE,
J. H. NEVILLE.

On the 31st of October, Colonel GEORGE telegraphed to Canton, Miss., as follows:

JACKSON, MISS., October 31, 1875.

To Campbell, Calham and others, Canton, Miss.:

If Warner goes to Madison see by all means that he is not hurt.

J. Z. GEORGE.

This refers to General WARNER, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and candidate for United States Senator against LAMAR. He was to speak in Madison on the evening of October 31. It was the salvation of General WARNER that GEORGE sent that dispatch, as the following will show:

CANTON, November 1, 1875.

To General George, Jackson, Miss.;

Your telegram of last night saved A. Warner at Calhoun.

GART. A. JOHNSON.

There was no intimidation! Read this, sent on the morning of election day.

COLUMBUS, November 2, 1875.

General J. Z. George:

Town fired last night in fourteen places. All quiet to-day. General Harp in command.

C. GROSS.

DEKALB *via* SCOOBA, November 2, 1865.

General J. Z. George:

All quiet; election progressing finely. Radicals and negroes refusing to vote. Kemper will be all right this time.

WELSH,
Chairman Democratic Executive Committee.

The following is a copy of a letter Governor AMES received just before election from Port Gibson, Mississippi:

A. Ames:

The White Leaguers of Claiborne have determined to get rid of J. J. Smith, the Shannons, Unger, Stiles, Dr. Sproot & other scallawags in this county. Our brothers in your section will look after you. Send out your negro troops & gatlin guns, and we will wipe them from the face of the earth, which they disgrace. We have the best rifles, and eager for an opportunity to use them.

E. R. B. I. MCC. M., K. K. K., etc.

In view of such daming evidence as this concerning the deliberate determination of the ex-Confederates to deprive Republicans in the Southern States of the right to vote, is there a loyal man in the whole North who can hesitate for a single moment as to his own electoral duty in the premises? Especially have all poor people, North as well as South, an abiding interest in this question. If we give up their rights in the South we create an aristocracy worse and more powerful than that we hoped was destroyed, for whereas formerly the whites had a representation in Congress based on three-fifths of the negro population, representation is now based on the whole population. If the whites prevent the negroes from voting they will wield two-fifths more power in the national Government on account of the colored population than before the war. Are the people of Pennsylvania willing that a minority, by intimidation and fraud, shall make the South solid for the Democracy against a divided North, thereby enabling that minority of the South to rule both the North and the South, and shape for ruin the destinies of the country? This is the momentous question to be decided at the coming election.

A POST FALSEHOOD NAILED.

The *Post* and some other papers, Democratic in reality if not in name, have been freely circulating the base lie that the COMMERCIAL, while under Mr. ERRETT's control, published an editorial article charging General CUSTER with being "a coward, poltroon and circus-rider;" and this falsehood, coined in the cunning brain of some Democratic libeler is quoted at every street corner by every Democratic politician in Mr. HOPKINS' interest.

We characterize this statement as a deliberate misrepresentation. No such language was ever published in this paper, either from Mr. ERRETT's pen or any other. Every one knows that General CUSTER was vain, but brave and venturesome; and the COMMERCIAL has always done full honor to his bravery. The article which we give below appeared in the COMMERCIAL of April 19, and we republish it entire, in order to show that the charge is utterly baseless. This article was published under the head of "Hearsay Testimony," and was intended as a protest against the then current inclination to condemn public men upon the testimony of men who were too cowardly to give their names to the accusation. Read it:

[From the COMMERCIAL of April 19.]

> General Custer, in his testimony before a Congressional committee, charged General Merrill with having received a bribe of $5,000. He did not tell the committee that he had *heard* so, but made the allegation in the most positive manner, leaving the impression that he *knew* it was so, and that he was simply stating facts, of the truth of which he was personally cognizant.
>
> The publication of this charge brought out from General Merrill a positive and direct denial, the author of it being classed by him as a wilful and deliberate liar.
>
> This distinct denial caused the committee to send again for General CUSTER, and thereupon that successor of Captain BOBADIL shrank from his former direct testimony and said that all he knew about the case was contained in a private letter to him, the name of the writer of which he declined to disclose.
>
> So, then, this infamous charge was based soly upon *hearsay* testimony. CUSTER knows nothing of the facts, and *his correspondent* is such an *arrant coward* that he skulks out of sight and dares not father his calumny. He finds CUSTER willing to retail the slander, and cast a shade upon the name of a far better soldier than the military peacock who thus accuses him, *but the poltroon who originated the accusation* is too wary to let his dirty name see the light.
>
> There is every reason to believe that *an accusation made by a man who hides behind a mask is*, on its face, a lie. No true man, possessed of the knowledge that a public officer has been bribed, will be ashamed to face the world with his proof. He may, for special reasons, withhold his knowledge for a time; but when the occasion comes he will testify, if at all, in his own person and without disguise. A liar is usually a sneak; and a sneak is unworthy of belief, no matter what he says or knows.
>
> Nearly the whole of this nasty scandal business is based upon hearsay testimony, which has trickled down from a vile fountain through a dozen conduits viler than the source, gathering more filth the longer it flows. A testifies that the *impression* in his neighborhood is that B paid C for a post-tradership. He knows of nothing to substantiate that suspicion, but his neighbors have told him they *thought* so. D swears that the current belief in his place of residence is that E must certainly be in the pay of ORVIL GRANT or BABCOCK; and F is positive in the belief that his neighbors feel sure that G paid a bonus to some one for a mail contract. It must be so, you know; for how else could he get it; and what must be, is. Quieting himself with this silly logic, F is quite ready to swear that G is corrupt.
>
> With this wretched tittle-tattle, unsupported by any direct testimony, the committees of Congress have been wrestling for months, and the public ear has been vexed with scandalous suspicions based solely upon libels sworn to by men who know nothing about the facts. The very air is infected with the miasma of falsehood; and when a current lie is traced to its origin, it almost invariable turns out that the authority for it is some concealed assassin, who hides himself securely and leaves to such scavengers as CUSTER the task of gathering up and exposing such filth as he has left in their way.
>
> It is some consolation to know that CUSTER is to be court-martialed, and will feel the stern hands of his brother officers laid upon him for the slanders he has retailed about General MERRILL. He has undoubtedly been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; and if he is found guilty and cashiered, the public will fix upon him a brand that will make him as much an object of contempt and scorn as was CAIN, who murdered his brother.

The whole of this article, the reader will see, is directed against the vile practice of accusing public men from behind a mask; and the words "coward" and "poltroon" are applied to General CUSTER's *correspondent*, and *not*, in any sense, to General CUSTER himself. It was the sneak who hid his name from the public who was denounced as a "coward" and "poltroon," and our readers will bear us out in thus speaking of him. It was the private slanderer of a public man who was denounced for his cowardice and poltroonery for skulking behind a shield, and not the public accuser of General MERRILL.

This is, in itself, a very small matter; but as Mr. HOPKINS' political friends are retailing it in every public place, with the gloss of political fraud upon it, we are induced to refer to it in this manner for the purpose of putting an effectual squelcher upon the grossest misrepresentation that the campaign has yet produced.

We advise the Republicans of this county not to be led away from the main issue before the people by these campaign lies. They are invented solely for the purpose of diverting attention from the leading question before the people, and of putting our people on the defensive. As fast as one is squelched another is put forward. Disregard them altogether. A Democratic corner politician is in his natural element when he is retailing a political slander, and he has a never-ending supply on hand. You cannot exhaust his quiver by exposing his falsehoods. He crawls out of one lie into another as easily as a snake crawls out of his old skin. It is his vocation to peddle false accusations; and he will keep the Republicans busy who pay attention to him, in following him through his tortuous and dirty and slimy path. Pay no attention to him, and he will soon glide out of sight. He lives only to lead you away from the real object of your attack. This contest is a contest for *principles*, not *men*. Mr. ERRETT has lived long enough in this community to earn for himself a character for probity, integrity and ability that cannot be successfully assailed; and it is sheer folly to waste any time or labor in exposing the multiplicity of lies with which the small beer Democratic politicians make futile war upon him.

We do not charge Mr. HOPKINS with having anything to do with this disreputable warfare. Meanly as we think of him in politics, we feel sure he has too much sense to indulge in any such low methods. But while we exonorate him, personally, we have one word of advice to him—*call off your dogs.* They will obey the huntsman's whistle. A word to the wise is sufficient.

MR. HOPKINS AND THE SOLDIERS.

On the 14th day of December, 1875, Hon. G. L. FORT, of Illinois, introduced in the House of Representatives the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That in all subordinate appointments under any of the officers of this House, it is the judgment of this House that WOUNDED UNION SOLDIERS who are not disabled from performance of duty should be preferred.

Upon this resolution Mr. FORT demanded a vote. To escape a record being made by the Democracy directly against the resolution, Mr. S. S. COX moved its reference to the Committee of Accounts, and the House being Democratic, the motion was carried. Among those who voted with Mr. COX in opposition to the claims of the crippled soldier can be found the name of JAMES H. HOPKINS.

The resolution, had it been adopted at that time, would have secured the retention of many crippled soldiers who a few days afterwards were forced to hobble out of the Capitol to make way for the able bodied rebels of the South.

On the 5th of January, 1876, Hon. T. J. CASON, of Indiana, introduced a resolution in the House reciting the fact that to the Union soldiers the country was indebted for the preservation of peace and the maintenance of law and order, and recommending them to the care of the American people, that each one in need might secure employment, and urging that in all cases of public employment and in the bestowal of the emoluments of office, the soldier should have preference over the civilian, etc. For this resolution Mr. HOPKINS voted, but the duplicity of his course will be readily seen when it is remembered that in the month's time which had elapsed between Mr. FORT's and Mr. CASON's resolution, all the changes had been made. They could afford to stand by the soldiers after they had all been discharged and rebels put in their places! Mr. CASON's resolution contained excellent principles, but made no application of them, for which reason the Democrats adopted it, thinking it a cheap way to make capital, but they were caught napping, Mr. FORT immediately introducing the following resolution:

> "*Resolved*, That the doctrine just announced by the House in the resolution of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cason] is so wise and just that in the judgment of this House it should be followed by officers of the House in filling subordinate places under their authority, and that in all such cases they are hereby instructed to give to well qualified Union soldiers preference over soldiers of the late Confederate army."

Upon this Mr. FORT demanded a vote, but to escape a practical application of the principle the Democrats had just indorsed, FERNANDO WOOD moved with a broad smile that the resolution be referred to the Select "Committee on the Centennial Celebration," and the House, with Mr. HOPKINS' vote, so referred it. Like the first resolution, it went to its grave. Mr. HOPKINS was Chairman of the Centennial Committee, but never reported it back to the House. The Centennial Committee finished their business in one month; the session lasted eight months; and in all that time Mr. HOPKINS failed to report the resolution, and it is safe to say it never will be reported. The House referred it to kill it, and they accomplished their purpose, Northern Democrats being too "gentlemanly" to ask Southern rebels to stultify themselves by voting in favor of Union soldiers.

Mr. HOPKINS, with this soldier resolution in his pocket, is now asking soldiers to vote him back into Congress.

The above facts are recorded on pages 43, 110, 111, 112 and 113 of the House Journal for the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress. "No nation can long survive the day it forgets to honor its defenders."

A CURIOUS illustration of the significance of returning the "solid South" to power, occurred in New York city a few days ago. A citizen of Georgia, an elector for that State on the GREELEY ticket in 1872, visited that city for the purpose of enlightening people there concerning the real attitude of the South. He called at several of the Republican newspaper offices and talked with the political writers. He said to the correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, frankly and without the remotest idea that he was injuring his section thereby:

> "We of the South go into this campaign heart and soul. We believe we have in Governor Tilden a true representative of ourselves and of our political principles. We went to Baltimore in 1872 and indorsed that platform which Mr. Greeley stood on, and we pretended to be sincere in the act, but we did not believe a word of it. Our action was a deliberate lie, and we said so among ourselves at the time. Yet what else could we do? We must take Greeley or nothing; so we took him and worked for him, but with heavy hearts. Now we have a man we can fight for. He believes as we do, and he stood by us until he could do so no longer. If he is elected, we are sure of a voice in his administration, sure of defense in carrying out our wishes in our own section."

It is such evidence as this which shows that the "solid South" to day is the same South that it always was, that it is, as of old, the enemy of progress, the opponent of every liberal principle. It believes with a strange fanaticism, that all it has done has been right, and that all its opponents have done has been wrong. What influence could TILDEN have with a Congress composed largely of such men as these, especially when he is naturally in sympathy with them? There is no "bloody shirt" in solid-South talk like this. It is the hardest kind of practical reasoning, and it is the kind of argument which is making the election of HAYES and WHEELER and a Republican Congress surer every day.

ONE of the most marked features of the general resumption of manufactures is the apparent determination of manufacturers to regulate their supply by the demand, and manufacture as nearly as possible up to orders. So far as New England is concerned, say the papers of that section, the month of October has not opened so well in any year since 1872. Business elsewhere, also, is steadily if gradually reviving. There is now no longer an opportunity to speculate upon the amount or condition of the country's crops; they are harvested and secured, with the exception of cotton, and in regard to that there is but one opinion, and that is an immense yield. Following the encouraging accounts from our Western districts comes the resumption of other industries, particularly the lumber business of the West. If there had been any doubt before, that doubt is now removed by the increased call for loans on strictly business account. It should be borne in mind, however, that a Democratic victory at the November election would set everything a long way back.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $1,102,087.

WANTED--AGENTS.

$5 to 20 per day at home. Samples worth free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit & terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. *

HOTELS.

ELM AVENUE HOTEL,
FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia.
FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.
A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.
A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, MAHONING CO., O.,
Youngstown, October 4, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received by the Commissioners of Mahoning county, Ohio, until OCTOBER 29th, 1876, at noon, for the

FURNISHING OF ALL MATERIAL AND ERECTION OF A STEAM HEATING APPARATUS

in new Court House, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at Auditor's office after the 9th of October, 1876. Bidders will be required to furnish reference as to their abilities in Steam Heaters. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept any or reject any and all bids.

Election Notice.

Proclamation

WHEREAS, In and by the thirteenth section of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof, I, R. H. FIFE, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the seventh day of the month, in the several election districts therein.

And as directed by said thirteenth section of the act of July, 1869, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting the Justices of the Peace), who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further by the first section of the act of March 31, 1864.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And whereas, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, adopted December 16, 1873,

Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election. *Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. *Fourth*—If twenty-two years of age, or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of security of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning therefrom; and

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3, 1865, and all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or removed from penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and the laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections to be held hereafter in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1868, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SECTION 2. That if any such Judge or Inspector of election, or any one of them, shall receive, or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, shall, for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars; and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offense be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisites, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person or officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such requisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall seem just; and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month or more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of VI. Article of the Constitution of the United States that "this Constitution, and laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land. * Anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SEC. 1, The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2, The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC. 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at No. 16 Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house, corner of Short street and Second avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Humbert, on Fourth avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the sales stables of Rody Patterson, on Fourth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district will meet at the office of Alderman Hager, on Grant street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house, corner Ross and Diamond streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at City Hall, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house on Grant street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the school house, corner of Penn avenue and Cecil's alley, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Trimble's office, corner Penn avenue and Barker's alley, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the house of J. S. Ramsey, corner Penn and Ninth streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of the Clerk of Courts, at the Court House in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at McLaughlin's building, corner of Tunnel street and Wylie avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the school house on Webster avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at McCallin's livery stable, on Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house on Ann street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the Marion Exchange, corner of Marion street and Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the public school house, on Second avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at Klepner's saloon, corner of Fifth avenue and Federal street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the school house, on Franklin street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Butler, on Wylie avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the paint shop, corner of Whiteside's alley and Fulton street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the office of Alderman Alexander Seanor, on Wylie avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the new club house on Center avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the house of Mr. Freese, No. 33 Colwell street, in said ward, which is by an order of Court made September 28th, 1876.

The electors of the Ninth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of Alderman O'Donnell, on Penn avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the office of the brass foundry, corner of Mulberry alley and Thirteenth street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the Ralston school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Lamb tavern, corner of Sixteenth street and Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Alderman Moreland's office, No. 706 Penn avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, First district, to meet at the station house on Center avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the dwelling house of John McGaffney, on Bedford avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the building of C. H. Love, on Wylie avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Spencer House, corner of Twenty-first street and Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of second district to meet at O'Hara school house, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at Rosewell's livery stable, on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at Springfield school house, in said ward.

The election of the Thirteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the public school house on Centre avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Thirteenth ward Building and Loan Association on the east side of Somers street, between Wylie and Webster avenues, in said ward, which is by an order of court, made October 6, 1876. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house on Thirty-third street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, meet at the office of the Excelsior Glass Works on Gist street in said ward. The electors of second district to meet at Mrs. Hague's store on Fifth avenue in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the Bellefield school house in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the Oakland car station on Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fifth district to meet at Soho school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of Alderman Johnson, on Butler street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Lawrence public scoool house in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman G. H. Rauhauser, on Butler street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Howard school house, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at G. Stoy's office, on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Nesenthaler, on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the Bloomfield public school house, in said ward. The electors of the fifth district to meet at the Friendship hotel, corner of Elm street and Liberty avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the house of William Miller, at the corner of Forty-second and Willow streets, in said ward, which is by an order of court made September 30, 1876. The electors of the second district to meet at the Washington public school house, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at Dr. Bearinger's office, on Butler street, near Forty-fourth street, in said ward. The electors of the Fourth district to meet at the Hatfield school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the public school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward, city of Pittsburg, first district, to meet at the Hiland school house in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the engine house, corner of Hiland avenue and Broad street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the livery and sale stable of Peter Quinett, in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at Moreland & Mitchell's livery stable on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house in the said ward. The electors of third district to meet at the office of C. C. Atkinson, south side of Penn avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the public school house, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Lemington school house, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house called "Homewood District," in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Irwin school house in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Homewood Institute, on Homewood avenue, in the said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-third ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the store of J. W. G. Smith, Second avenue, Frankstown, in said ward. The electors of the Second district to meet at the Peeble's public school house, on Second avenue, east of Hazelwood avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fourth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the public school house, corner of Twenty-seventh and Jane streets, in said ward. The electors of the second district, to meet at the office of Alderman J. A. Snyder, corner of Sarah and Union streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of Alderman J. H. Patterson, corner of Sarah and Twenty-second streets, in said ward. The electors of the second district, to meet at the public school house, in said ward. The electors of the the third district, to meet at the public house of Jacob Nehron, corner of Carson and Twenty-sixth streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-sixth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the tin shop of John Hughes, on Sidney street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Turner Hall, on Jane street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house, corner of Sarah and Twentieth streets, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the office of Campbell, Jones & Co., on Mary street, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-seventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at school house No. 1, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-eighth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at A. Rowitz's barber shop, on Fourteenth street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the house of James W. Woodburn, No. 81 Thirteenth street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the Birmingham public school house, on Fourteenth street, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-ninth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Bedford public school house in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Bedford Hall, on Eleventh street, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirtieth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of Douglass & Son, No. 41 Carson street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-first ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-second ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the public house of John Wilbert in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-third ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fourth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Linhart public school house in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the old stone tavern in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-sixth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Walnut and Chestnut streets, in Building and Loan Association room, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Stephens public school house in said ward.

The electors of the First ward, city of Allegheny, to meet at the public school house, School street, in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward, city of Allegheny, first district, to meet at the public school house, on Sherman avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house, on North avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet in the public school house, on North avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the public school house, on Irwin avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward, city of Allegheny, first district, to meet at the public school house, on North avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house, on North avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house, on North avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the public school house, on Chestnut street, in said ward. The electors of the fifth district to meet at the public school house, on Chestnut street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward, city of Allegheny, first district, to meet at the public school house on Liberty street, first school district, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house on Liberty street, first school district, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house on Liberty street, first school district, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the public school house on Liberty street, second school district, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward, city of Allegheny, first district, to meet at the office of Alderman Isaac Stewart, on Beaver avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house on Fulton street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of C. W. Lighthill, No. 66 Ridge avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward, city of Allegheny, first district, to meet in the basement room of the old Sixth ward school house, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house on Chartier street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the house of George W. Exler, on Beaver avenue, near Nixon street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward, city of Allegheny, first district, to meet at the public school house, on Clark street, Troy Hill, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the office of Lutz & Walz's brewery, corner of Spring Garden avenue and Chestnut street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house, on East street, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Allegheny, first district, to meet at the house of Ferdinand Flack, River avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward, city of Allegheny, to meet at the school house near the House of Refuge, on Wood's run, in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Allegheny, to meet at the public school house No. 2, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward, city of Allegheny, to meet at the public house of Phillip Gerst, formerly Eckers' Hotel, in said ward.

By an order of Court made October 5, 1876, the electors of the borough of Braddocks will hereafter meet at the borough building known as the Council Chamber in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bellevue to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Chartiers to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Etna to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mansfield to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the First ward, borough of McKeesport, to meet at the office of James H. Berry, on Walnut street, in said borough.

The electors of the Second ward, borough of McKeesport, to meet at the office of A. J. Brown, on Walnut street, in said borough.

The electors of the Third ward, borough of McKeesport, to meet at Riverton school house, in said borough.

By an order of Court made June 10, 1876, the borough of Camden, to be known hereafter as the borough of Glenfield, the electors to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the public Town Hall, on Main street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Verona, First ward, to meet at the Verona Station house, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in said borough. The electors of the Second ward to meet at the Hulton Station house, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Bellevue to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Beltzhoover to meet at the house of L. Arnold, on Fifth street, in said borough.

The electors of Wilkins township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the public school house near Swissvale, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in said precinct No. 1. Precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the house of John Jenker, in the village of Turtle Creek, in said precinct No. 2 of Wilkins township.

By an order of Court made January 29, 1876, dividing Penn township into three election precincts, being divided by Quigley's Run, Leechburg road, Frankstown road and Taylor road. The electors of the first precinct to meet at the house of Matthew Lloyd, in said township. The electors of the second precinct to meet at the Washington school house, in said township. The electors of the third precinct to meet at the Monroe school house, in said township.

The electors of the township of Plum to meet at the school house near the village of New Texas.

By an order of Court made September 12, 1876, dividing Plum township and the formation of Ewing township, bounded by the Allegheny river, Poketo Creek, Westmoreland county, Penn township, Plum Creek and borough of Verona. The electors of said Ewing township to meet at McMath's school house, in said township.

The electors of Patton township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the public school house in the village of Turtle Creek. Precinct No. 2 to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, in the village of Monroeville, in said township.

The electors of North Versailles township will meet at the Pleasant Hill school house.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the Long Run school house, in said township.

The electors of South Versailles township to meet at the storehouse in Alpsville, now or formerly occupied by R. R. McQuiston, in said township.

The electors of Lincoln township to meet at the Jenny Lind school house in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greenoak district or precinct, to meet at the public school house in the village of Greenoak in said township. In Buena Vista district or precinct to meet at the Concord public school house, in Buena Vista, in said township of Elizabeth. In the Mt. Vernon district or precinct to meet at the Mount Vernon school house, in said township of Elizabeth, and the remainder of the township not embraced in the above district, to meet at Harmony school house in said township.

The electors of Forward township to meet at William Penn school house in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at Lowrie's school house in said township.

The electors of the first election district of Mifflin township to meet at the Lebanon school house. The electors of the second election district to meet at Dravosburg school house. The electors of the third election district to meet at the Homestead school house in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Boyer in said township.

The electors of the township of Baldwin, first precinct, to meet at the residence of Wm. Franey, in said township. Second precinct to meet at the public school house of John Gearing in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township, first district, to meet at Foster's store, Bridgeville. The electors of the second district to meet at the house of heirs of Amos Holland, in the village of Sodom, in said township.

The electors of Scott township, first precinct, to meet at the house of Andrew Giffin. The electors of the second precinct to meet at the public house of Thomas Alderson, on the old Washington road, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Moles, in said township.

By an order of Court made May 1, 1876, dividing S. Fayette into two election districts, beginning at a point on line of Collier township, and extending thence so as to include the farms of Herriott, Hopper, Sater, Shaw, heirs of Wm. Gladden, and Campbell, to line of Washington county, the above being the dividing line of said two districts. The electors of the first district to meet at Collin's Mills, in said township. The electors of the second district to meet at the Oakdale school house, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house of Charles Veirick, at Roger's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armor, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

By order of Court made March 7th, 1876, dividing Chartiers township into two election districts, that all that part lying south and west of P., C. & St. L. R. R. to be known as precinct No. 1, the remainder as precinct No. 2.

The electors of precinct No. 1 to meet at Obey Hotel, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike, in said township. The electors of precinct No. 2 to meet at Windgap school house, in said township.

The electors of Stowe township to meet at school house No. 2, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the school house in Shousetown.

The electors of Moon township to meet at school house No. 5 in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, precinct No. 1 to meet at the public house kept by Patrick Halphin. The electors of precinct No. 2 to meet at the house of John F. Sept, in said township.

The electors of Kilbuck township to meet at school house No. 3, in Emsworth, in said township.

By order of Court made March 6, 1876, dividing Kilbuck township and formation of Aleppo township, bounded by Ohio river, Camden borough, Kilbuck township, Ohio township, Leet township and Sewickley borough, the electors of said Aleppo township to meet at Parks school house on the Beaver road, in said township.

By an order of Court made September 18, 1876, the electors of Leet township will hereafter meet at school house No. 6 on the Beaver road, in said township.

The electors of Sewickley township to meet at the house of Gardiner Winters, in said township.

The electors of Neville township will meet at school house No. 1, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at Duff's Mills in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely in said township.

The electors of Fawn township to meet at school house No. 2 in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the public school house in Natrona in said township.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of William Peters in said township.

By an order of Court made May 1st, 1876, dividing Indiana township into two election districts, divided by line beginning at line of West Deer township at corner of section Nos. 142 and 143, in Cunningham's plan of depreciated lands, and running thence southwardly between sections 142, 143, 128, 127, 107, 108, 95 and 94, to line of Harmer township. The electors of the first precinct to meet at Miller's Hotel, in said township. The electors of the second precinct to meet at school house No. 7, in said township.

The electors of Marshall township to meet at the store of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at school house No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Michael Wagenheiser, in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison, in said township.

The electors of Shaler township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the public school house No. 1, in said precinct. Precinct No. 2, to meet at Shaw's Mills, in said precinct of Shaler township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the store of John D. Ackley, in said township.

The electors of East Deer township, first district, to meet at the school house at the mouth of Bailey's Run, in said township.

By order of court made September 29, 1876, dividing East Deer township and the formation of Springdale township, bounded by the Allegheny river, the Fisher tract and Harmer township, the electors of said Springdale township to meet at the public school house in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the public school house at Bakerstown.

The electors of Ross township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the store of John Rosshouse, in said township. Precinct No. 2 to meet at the public house of James Gorby, known as Gorby's Five Mile Run House, on the Perrysville road, in said township.

The electors of O'Hara township, first district, to meet at Hoboken school house. The electors of the second district to meet at Robinson's school house in said township.

The electors of the township of Harmer to meet at the Deer Creek Hotel in said township.

The electors of Collier township to meet at the house of Catharine Manion in said township.

The electors of the township of Lower St. Clair, first district, to meet at the Mount Oliver school house.

By an order of Court made January 10, 1876, the second precinct of Lower St. Clair township incorporated into borough of West Liberty, the electors to meet at School House on Washington avenue, in said borough. The electors of the third precinct, said township, to meet at the house of John Maguire, in the village of Williamsburg.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will, by ballot, vote for twenty-nine persons to be Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States. One person for Congress from Twenty-second district. One person for Congress from Twenty-third district. Four persons for State Senate, being one person from Forty-second district, one person from Forty-third district, one person from Forty-fourth district, and one person from Forty-fifth district.

Fourteen members for Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, being three persons from First district, two persons from Second district, one person from Third district, four persons from Fourth district, two persons from Fifth district, and two persons from Sixth district.

One person for Prothonotary.
One person for County Treasurer.
One person for Coroner.
One person for Jury Commissioner.
One person for County Director of the Poor.

Given under my hand, at my office, at Pittsburgh, this 7th day of October, A. D. 1876, in the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States.

{SEAL}

R. H. FIFE,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
October 7th, 1876.

Who Killed Them?

ABEL'S Vermin Exterminator!
It has no Equal for Banishing
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
They come out of their holes to die. (It don't get hard or useless by age.) Manufactured by
CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIQUOR FOR SALE.
Pure Copper Distilled Monongahela Rye Liquor,
from 5 to 9 years old, which is offered for Sale at a Bargain. Now is the time to purchase, as I am determined to sell out and retire from business. Will sell at prices utterly regardless of cost or value, and if not as represented purchaser can ship goods back at my expense. Government stamps on barrels shows the age of the Liquors.
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
Brownsville, Pa.

Patent Fruit Gatherer.
Just out; sells at sight. Agents wanted in every County in the States. Liberal terms and exclusive territory given to active men. State and County Rights on favorable terms. Send $2 50 for sample Gatherer, and secure your territory. Address
A. H. BAUMAN,
Postoffice Box 704, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR FARMS.
HOTEL, worth $6,000, at Dravosburg, Allegheny county, Pa.
DWELLING, worth $2,500, at Alliance, Ohio.
DWELLING, worth $5,000, at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.
FARM, worth $50,000, on Ohio river, can be had in exchange for City Property.
Several hundred Virginia and Pennsylvania farms for sale, &c., at this Agency. Apply to
J. H. STEVENSON, Attorney at Law,
198 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.
172 WYLIE STREET, PITTSBURGH,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN!

COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES

Can be furnished with Copies of the

EXTRA COMMERCIAL,

CONTAINING

SENATOR MORTON'S GREAT SPEECH,

Delivered at Indianapolis, Ind., Friday, August 11th, 1876, and much other interesting matter for the Campaign.

Committees are requested to order promptly.

TERMS:

One Thousand Copies	$10 00
Larger Orders at Reduced Rates.	

Address
THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,
FOUNDER AND PROPRIETOR OF THE
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private and Urinary Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms,) consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"
144 pages, fine illustrations, cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, No. 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Cure Guaranteed for
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extended city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential.
Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, from 5 to 7 P. M.

MARRIAGE GUIDE
An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.
A Physiological View of Marriage for the married and those contemplating marriage, on the mysteries of reproduction and the secret infirmities of youth manhood and womanhood. An illustrated book of 260 pages for private reading, which should be kept under lock and key. Sent under seal for 50 cts.
A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Nature in both sexes, the abuses and disorders of the sexual system, and the means of cure, 150 pages with engravings, sent under seal for 25 cts.
MEDICAL ADVICE on Sexual and Chronic Diseases, a 50 page work sent under seal for 10 cts. All three books containing 460 pages sent securely sealed for 60 cts. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th St. Louis, Mo. [Established 1847.]

MARRIAGE SECRETS.
DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide Illustrated with numerous engravings from life teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the Sexual system, how to cure all kind of Diseases, with hundreds of valuable receipts, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, and is complete in every respect. Sent securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837.

MANHOOD RESTORED.
Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y.

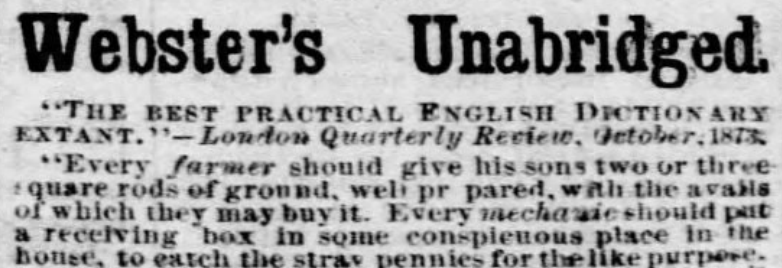
A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN. *Station D, Bible House, New York City.*

Cancer Permanently Cured,
Without knife or caustic. For particulars address, inclosing three cent stamp,
G. W. HAMILTON, M. D.,
279 West Eighteenth street, Erie, Pa.

FOR SALE.

12 ACRES OF LAND
IN LOTS OF ONE ACRE EACH,
FOR SALE.
The undersigned, Executor of the Estate of JAMES N. McDONALD, deceased, will sell 12 Lots of Land, containing one Acre each, late the property of said deceased, situate about one-half mile from Dawson Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. This Land is of good quality, lies well, and each acre fronting on the public road leading to Dawson Station. Terms—$100 per single acre, or $900 for the whole, payable on or before the 1st of April next. This is a rare chance for any person or persons wishing to go into the fruit or gardening business, as it is within one mile of the great Coal and Coke Region. HENRY GALLEY, Executor, P. O. address, Dawson Station, Fayette county, Pa.

An Indispensable Requisite
—FOR EVERY—
Teacher, Advanced Student, Intelligent Family, Library and Professional Person, is
THE BEST ENGLISH DICTIONARY,

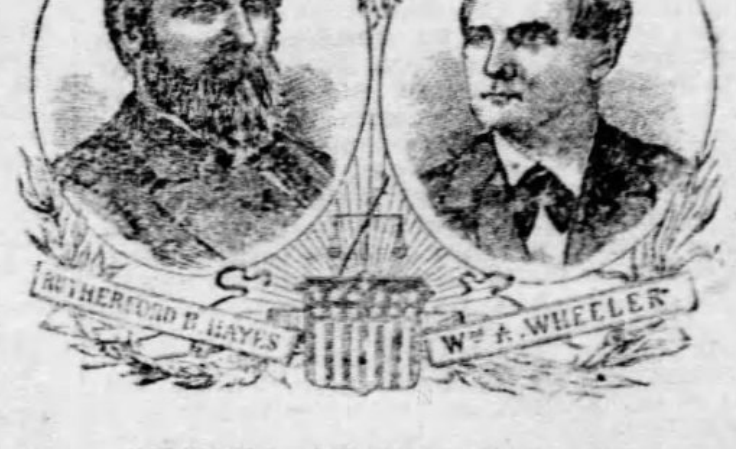


An Intellectual Subsoiler.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

Webster's Unabridged.
"THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT."—*London Quarterly Review, October, 1873.*
"Every *farmer* should give his sons two or three square rods of ground, well prepared, with the avails of which they may buy it. Every *mechanic* should put a receiving box in some conspicuous place in the house, to catch the stray pennies for the like purpose.
Lay it upon your table by the side of the Bible—it is a better expounder than many which claim to be expounders.
It is a great labor-saver—it has saved us time enough in one year's use to pay for itself; and that must be deemed good property which will clear itself once a year. If you have any doubt about the precise meaning of the word *clear*, in the last sentence, look at Webster's nine definitions of the v. t."—*Mass. Life Boat.*
Recently added, four pages of
COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS,
engraved expressly for the work at large expense.
Sold by all Booksellers.

Save the Drunkards!
The advertiser will send, on receipt of One Dollar, a recipe used by the celebrated Dr. W. W. Sanger, late Chief Surgeon of Bellevue and Charity Hospitals, New York, for the
CURE OF INEBRIETY.
None but standard medicines are used, and the preparation is entirely free from all opiates. It is sure to work a cure in all cases where an honest, earnest effort is made by the victim of a vitiated or morbid appetite. May be submitted to your family physician, and money will in all cases be refunded where he will grant a certificate condemning its use. It is also a sure cure for the headache and nausea following an occasional debauch. Address E. G. YALES, Box 1062, Pittsburgh.

1876. 1876.



THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Every intelligent Farmer, Mechanic and Working Man, who is accustomed to read and think and act for himself, will desire to secure some reliable medium, in which he can obtain full information regarding the political issues of the Presidential campaign, upon which the country is about to enter. It is the intention to make the

Weekly Commercial

such a medium; and, in order to place it within the reach of all classes, it will be issued during the Campaign at the special rates given below.

The paper will support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, Hayes and Wheeler, and will use every legitimate means in its power to secure their election, and thus continue the administration of the functions of government in the hands of the Republican party---the party which saved the nation, and is, at this juncture, alone able and willing to have the Constitution and laws fully and faithfully executed, and the personal rights of all equally and impartially maintained, East and West, North and South.

While the paper will stand firmly by Republican principles, it will fairly represent the doctrines of the Democratic party, so that the reader can form a just estimate of its aims and tendencies. All the leading political issues will be fully discussed, and as the campaign promises to be one of the most exciting---as it is certainly one of the most important---in the history of the government, those wishing to keep fully posted should subscribe promptly.

All news of the week, together with choice miscellaneous reading for the family, will be found in the columns of the paper. Also, full and accurate market reports, giving the transactions in Pittsburgh and other leading cities, East and West---a feature of special value to the producer, consumer and dealer.

The Campaign Edition

Will be sent until the 1st of December, 1876, to any address, on the following

TERMS:

(POSTAGE PRE-PAID.)

One Copy,	50
Five Copies,	$2 25
Ten "	4 00

Address all orders and letters to

The Commercial,
PITTSBURGH, PA.